THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,385—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th July	ARABIA	8000	....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10660
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
23rd "	PERSIA	1000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
6th Sept	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
4th Oct.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	1000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st Nov.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
15th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10000	....	...
29th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
6th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
13th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
20th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
27th "	MARMORA	10660	....	...
3rd April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
31st May.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
7th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
14th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON from MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Steamers leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 2 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
11th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
25th "	OCEANA	6610	....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
8th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
22nd "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
29th "	MACEDONIA	10000	....	...
7th Mar.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
28th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
4th April.	MARMORA	10660	....	...
11th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
25th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
2nd May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	....	...

By the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FOR INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

A fine S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only AT SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

FOR CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	...	...	15 July	...
City of Paris	9210	...	...	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	...	13 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Aug.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	26 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6473	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	3936	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

P. & O.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
To London via Marseilles	633	1,021	489	819
To Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B. 4/. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	13th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	14th July	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 13th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on or about Wednesday, 19th July, calling at ports as inducement offers, for particulars of which apply to the Undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on or about 15th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanofich	1st Aug. 1911
Kosciusko	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gilihuber	15th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarare and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Verwaerts	E. Dannecker	5990	25th July 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

FOR FLOWERS, Fruit, for Iced-drinks and Ices Hawkes Cut-Glass is the most effective in the world.

The colour is a pure, flawless white; the cutting delicate, daring and clean; the decoration always restrained by taste,—never over charged; an ever-varying display of graceful line and refined feeling.

Judges of good glass cite "Hawkes" as the perfected type.

We invite your attention to our complete assortment.

Those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking distinctive wedding gifts will view the designs assembled at our establishment with special interest.

Many simple pieces and a wide choice of the more embellished "Hawkes."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S. SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

Elephant in tins and bulk.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	... " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a black ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWRIE, Medical Publisher, 62 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF PART OF A STREET SCHEME SCHEME IV.

WHEREAS a Notification of a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme IV) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 29th December, 1893, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by (inter alia) a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the said land and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 and 32 of the said Act.

AND WHEREAS the said statement of land proposed to be acquired included a certain piece of land or passage hereinafter referred to, but owing to divers alterations in the said Scheme and ultimately by Resolution by the said Trustees No. 173, dated 8th August, 1905, the said Scheme was altered so as to leave the said land or passage outside the boundary of the area as comprised in the said Scheme.

AND WHEREAS it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the part of the said Scheme the limits whereof are hereinafter mentioned and the said Trustees have altered such part for the purpose of making such improvement.

AND WHEREAS the said improvement involves the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of the said piece of land or passage, which is more particularly specified in the accompanying statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Section 27 (1) 29 (c) and 32, of the said Act, that the said part of the said Scheme has been so altered as aforesaid.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered part of the Scheme are as follows:—

On the North other portion of the passage a portion of which is now proposed to be acquired.
On the South East by property bearing D Ward No. 2910.
On the South West the Hughes Road &
On the North West land of the said Trustees known as Plot No. 3 of their Gamdevi Estate and which has been let on building lease to Mr. Jehangir Byramji Muraban.

The office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the altered part of the Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this twenty-seventh day of June, 1911.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive on and after Wednesday, the second day of August, 1911, (between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.) applications for the supply of Electrical Energy under the Bombay (Hydro-Electric) License of 1907, on the following terms:—

1. Cotton Mills of 600 or more Indicated Horse Power, requiring not less than 300,000 Board of Trade Units per quarter annum, under Contract for a period of Ten years will receive electrical energy, for power application, at the rate of ·55 anna per unit of electricity consumed, having all electrical driving plant and equipment installed and maintained by and at the cost of the Company. A Contract for Ten years will be renewable for a further Five years.

2. Cotton Mills as in No. 1, under Contract for a period of Five years will receive electrical energy, for power application, at the rate of ·55 anna per unit, but will be called upon to bear the cost of electrical driving plant and equipment, including cables from the Company's mains. A Contract for Five years will be renewable for a further Ten years.

3. For lighting of factory premises where power is used in accordance with conditions of 1 and 2 a special charge of 1·25 anna per unit will be made for electrical energy so used.

4. Applications will also be entertained in respect of Cotton Mills under construction or in contemplation at the above rates.

5. Electrical energy for power usage may be supplied to other classes of consumers requiring not less than 500,000 units per annum on terms not exceeding the following:

(a) A standard charge for service at the rate of Rs. 10 per electrical horse power, per quarter annum, for the supply of which the Licensees are required to make provision, and

(b) In addition, a charge for current determined by meter as follows:—

For the first 50,000 units consumed in any one quarter year—at the rate of 1 anna per unit.

For all units consumed in any one quarter year between 50,000 and 200,000—at the rate of ·7 anna per unit.

Amounts over 200,000 units consumed in any one quarter year—at the rate of ·5 anna per unit.

6. Other industries requiring less normal horse-power capacity of plant to drive but working longer hours than the Cotton Mills, or working at nights may receive special rates which will be determined according to probable load factor.

7. The amount of available power as appears at present is about 30,000 horse power. The License requires that applications for supply of Energy shall be dealt with by the Licensees in priority according to the terms of Clause 12 of the Bombay Hydro-Electric License as per margin.

APPLICATION FOR SUPPLY OF POWER.

"12. The licensees shall, as soon as conveniently may be but not later than nine months after the registration of the Company contemplated by Clause 15 hereunder, publish by advertisement in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in three local daily newspapers, the detailed conditions under which they propose to supply energy under this license and inviting applications for such supply upon a date therein mentioned not later than four weeks from the date of the first publication of such advertisement. Applications for supply of energy shall be dealt with by the licensees in priority according to the date of their receipt on or subsequent to such date as aforesaid, but so nevertheless that the licensees shall be entitled to require proof or security that the applicant for supply will be able to carry out the contract sought for by him and that in the event of two or more applications being received simultaneously the licensees may select the application or applications seeking for the longer term contract or contracts."

8. Forms of application and of the Agreements embodying terms and conditions which applicants will have to sign on acceptance of their applications, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS FROM BOMBAY TO SIMLA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months from the date of issue, will be issued on any date commencing from the 11th May, during May, June and July from Bombay to Simla, via Delhi and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, at the Reduced Fare of Rs. 128-10-0.

2. Passengers for Simla are recommended to travel by the Punjab Mail leaving Bombay at 2-30 p.m., and to change into the through carriage attached to the Train at Delhi for Kalka.

3. On the Return Journey, passengers are recommended to travel in the Delhi through carriage leaving Kalka 10-30 P.M., arriving Delhi 5-34 A.M., and change at Delhi into the Punjab Mail leaving that Station at 9-15 A.M.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Dated 27th June, 1911.

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30TH SONG ANNUAL.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa,

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat ta, little girlie	Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera	Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning	Harry Lauder
Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a litt'e black cupid in the moon	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy!	Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	...Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me	Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you	Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie.	Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ...	Billy Merson
Shirts	Morny Cash
We don't want a girl	Rich and Rich

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3rd SONG ANNUAL.
72 PAGES. WORDS AND MUSIC COMPLETE.

With Pianoforte Accompaniment. Also Tonic Sol Fa Setting.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS:—

Maidie and her Teddy bear ...	Miss Maidie Scott
I wish I'd a girl like Molly...	Miss Daisy Dormer
If the world were mine to give ...	Miss Annie Schuberth
The light of Day	George Martin
In the evening by the Moonlight ...	Plantation Song
Waltzing the "Waltz Dream" Waltz	Whit Cunliffe
Good Night? Mr. Knight ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
I'm going to marry Maisie... ...	Coon Song
Fol-ol-the-Diddle-ol	Fred Land
Jessie the flower o' Inverness ...	Miss Annie Purcell
Dear Loch Lomond ...	Miss Jessie Preston
My Scholars	Matt Kilduff
The bright blue moon	J. J. Mannix
Simple stories	Reg. Bolton
Ten little toes	Whit Cunliffe
Father Started Rolling ...	...Will Fieldhouse
I think I'll be going home now!	Jay Laurier
Jeremiah	Miss May Moore Duprez
Queen of the Factory ...	Miss Florrie Forde
Little Humming Bird ...	Miss Phyllis Dare
Peter Peacock, Esq. ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
My Chateau in Barcelona ...	Miss Ella Retford
The Garden of My Heart ...	Chas Oardle
Lola Lolita	Miss Lil Hawthorne
Carrots	Miss Maidie Scott

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FORT, BOMBAY.

THE 4TH PLANET SONG FOLIO.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS:—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes	
fall in and follow me	Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray?	Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ...	G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ...	Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes!	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	... Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina	Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah ...	... G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular?	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me	Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one?	Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ...	Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ...	Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh? the Sunday morning walk	Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain	Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy?	Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie	Miss Dorothy Ward

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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT
The Coronation Procession
An Excelsior Record.
The Procession took place on
June 22nd
Exhibited in Bombay
July 7th
THE EXCELSIOR
STILL HOLDS THE RECORD
for being first in India with
Novelties from Home.
1,000 FEET OF GORGEOUS PAGEANTRY.
EMPIRE BUILDERS
FROM THE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST
Are seen in this great film.
OUR
KING-EMPEROR
AND HIS
CONSORT
QUEEN MARY
On their way to the Abbey.

The World Rejoices because
England's King is Crowned.

The Excelsior Film contains all the finest pieces of the procession from
THREE DIFFERENT MAKERS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE EXCELSIOR
Still holds
THE PREMIER PLACE
with Bombay Amusement seekers.
THE
CORONATION FILM
First in India to show the Coronation Pictures,
ALSO
OUR TWO FAVORITE COMEDIANS
MAX LINDER, M. PRINCE,
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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.

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BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
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GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Lovers of Art and Gentlemen desirous of decorating their Halls and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH OIL PAINTINGS, by famous Artists and Valuable Household Furniture, made to order.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank of India, and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned, a consignment of rich oil paintings of different subjects by famous artists in rich massive gilt frames, suitable for decorating halls and drawing rooms.

Also valuable French and mahogany polished household furniture, such as single and double door mirror almyrahs, zoonda almyrah, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sliding dining tables and chairs, easy and Curzon chairs, dressing and washband tables, writing tables, marble topped tables and teapoys, iron framed cottage piano, safe on stand, glass and panel screen, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 13th July, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of 2 Fishing Mashhwas in High Court Suit No. 959 of 1909, advertised for to-day, by order of the Receiver herein, has been POSTPONED, till further notice.

On MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, safas, almiras, chest of drawers, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washband tables, small and large phonographs piano, iron safes, etc.

1 lot of mess clothes waistcoat, coat, forage cap, &c.
By order of the concerned—
1 lot law books by different authors.
At 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF very Valuable Landed Property Situate at 1st Marine Street near the Native Soldiers' Hospital and facing the Queen's Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, Attorneys for Messrs. Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of July, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at 1st Marine Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 555 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 515, New No. 7525, Old Survey No. 14 and New Survey No. 8455, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward Nos. 3682-3694, Street Nos. 7-17 and 1 to 6 and 17-21-23-25-27-29, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Jeewanjee Mowjee, on or towards the south by a Mahomedan Graveyard, on or towards the east by a Musjid, and on or towards the West by the said 1st Marine Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, Solicitors for the Venders at their office or to the Undersigned at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort.

N.B.—The above property affords good scope to capitalists for development, situate as it is in one of the most important and healthy thoroughfares and faces the sea on the Queen's Road.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1911.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. of a Consignment of Real Oil Paintings, by famous Artists and Valuable Household Furniture, next to Paper Currency Office, Fort.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes, "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
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White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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They are self-adjusting.
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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate* at, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE L... A Selection of ...LAW,
By W... Leading Cases.
Apply th... E. H. Re. 1.
...e Bombay Gazette Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST
Sale of valuable immovable property at Baba Dhaboo Street, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by orders of Mr. Karamalli Moledina, the transferee of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ismailji Lookmanji, and pursuant to and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 6th day of April, 1907, and transferred to the said Karamalli Moledina by an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 25th day of August, 1909, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1911, on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Baba Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2746, and New No. 9747, Old Survey No. 1457, and New Survey No. 4594, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6867 and Street Nos. 85, 87 and 89 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage; on or towards the West by the aforesaid Baba Dhaboo Street; on or towards the North by a passage and beyond it by the property of Dawoodji Tyebji; and on or towards the South by the property of Tyebji Adamji, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for Karamalli Moledina the Transferee of mortgage at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1911.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,00
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,7
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 103,6
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,4
Assets	...	,, 10,466,0
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,1
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,0

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1[illegible] per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS at English Rates,
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Chunam Kiln Road, Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, Grant Road, Bapu Khote Street and Falkland Road.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Darjam, the managing Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Allana, the 1st mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed of the one part and the said Haji Esmail Allana of the other part and of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the 2nd mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed of the one part, and the said Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties on the respective dates hereunder mentioned.

On MONDAY, the 31st July, 1911,
at 4-30 p. m.(S. T.), on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of Chunam Kiln Road, commonly called Nagpada, but now called by the Municipality as Memonwada Road in the Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in treadth twenty-five feet and in length thirty-four feet or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Old No. 6 and now under Ward No. 3004 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the East by Chunam Kiln Road and now known as Memonwada Road, on the West by the house formerly belonging to Yakoob Jamal Gowla and now belonging to Sally Mahomed, on the North by the house formerly belonging to Sileman Chotani and on the South by the house of Oumoo Yakoob.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the western side of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, otherwise called Old Nagpada without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and bounding on the East by Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada, otherwise called Memonwada of Chunam Kiln Second Lane, on the West by Chunam Cross Lane, on the North by the Chuman Kiln Lane, and on the South partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property of Thravadi Devshanker, and which said premises bear New Survey No. 3004 and were assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 6 and 9, and now under Ward No. 2470 and Street Nos. 398, 404, 505-509.

On TUESDAY the 1st August, 1911
at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with all the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Grant Road Bridge, south side, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring two thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 355 New No. 13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346, registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3646 (1), Street No. 4 and 3646 (2), Street No. 4 (a) and bounded on the North by the Frere Bridge, on the East by the hereditament, hereinafter secondly described, on the South by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on the West by the property of Mahomed Rowji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the low land road, of the Frere over-bridge, on the South by the property of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, on the East partly by the ground of Manekji Edulji, partly by the ground of Hassanali Sulemanji and partly by the ground occupied by the Abkari branch office, and on the West by the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore thirdly described and bearing New Survey No. 6/7347.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1911,
at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jamli Moholla, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty-five square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 363, New No. 7633, Survey No. 1/1921 and New Survey No. 775, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 5944, and Street Nos. 173, 175 and 177 and bounded on the East by the property of Ghati Digoji, on the West by Bapoo Khote Street aforesaid or Jamli Moholla, on the North by the house of Nenbai and on the South by the house of Thaker Narayen Kharmsey.

THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1911,
at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward Nos. 2590 (2), (3), (4) and (5), Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Falkland Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 6970, and bounded on the East by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the West by the property of Framji Mama, on the North by the property of Morlidhar Cutchoo and on the South by the property of the late Mr. Bapty.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1911.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 11.] [BOMBAY, July 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 7-16		1-5
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 3-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	53		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-29	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 32-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Sellers. No buyers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Fair demand.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	.....
Manchester Buyers taking current requirements.	
Total Sales ...	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports ...	2,000
Mid-Americans ...	7-74—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7 43 +02	7 19 +01	6 92 +03	6 81 +02	6 76 +02

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6 75 +02	6 75 +02	6 76 +02	6 78 +02

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...	3,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·25+15
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·96+18	Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·15+17	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...14 13-16 unchgd
Futures month of Oct	... 12·80+14
Futures month of Dec.	... 12·79+14
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

London July 11.

NEILL BROTHER'S REPORT—

Our Circular is to the following effect :—
The old crop cotton is diminishing rapidly crop prospects are very good.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good M G Bengal	...6 5-16
F G M G Bengal	...6 7-16
Fine M G Bengal	...6 9-16

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	11 3-8
George Mayall's Yarn	11 3-8

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi	...33 1-2
Do. Months—July.-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
J.-A.-Q. Red Karachi	...33
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.	
Tone—Firm.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	46+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	47 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—Aug-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...43+1-4
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	...71—1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine	...64 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...	13 5-16 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	...4-10—Value, Strong.
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	...£ 68 1-4
Yellow Metal	...d 6 1-16
Standard Copper G, M, B.	...£57 5-13
FREIGHT—	
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	...10 Nominal.
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	.. 14 11 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.	
Tone—Firm not much offering.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...13 7 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	...July.
Tone—Entirely neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...12 1 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...Aug.
Tone—Market active.	
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	...15 11 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...July-August.
Tone—Not much doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...July.
Tone—Firm.	
Javas—General Tone—Firm but not much doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [12TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Parcels Silver	Rs. 40	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 10th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	27	31,628
B B and C I Railway ...	46	54,679

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firmer at 1s 4 1-32d. T T and Demand and 1s 4 3-16d to 7-32d for 3 months' Sight Credits. Little business has been done, the Banks having closed early, pending the allotment of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 3-16d. to 1-4s, 7-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 1-4d. to 1-4s. 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...177 1-4
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 97 1-16 for Cash and 95 7-8 for the Settlement. There has been little doing but rates are steadier at the close as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96 2 0
Settlement	... ,, 95 15 0 buyers.

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 24 7-16 ready and 24 1-2 for delivery in two months. New York was unchanged at 53. The local market is quiet but steady as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24 1 0
Australian ,, ...	... ,,	24 1 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ...	... ,,	71 7 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,,	71 7 0
,, 2nd Settlement ...	,,	71 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The advance in the Home markets and less favourable news regarding the weather up country have caused a firmer feeling here, and good Broach opened this morning at Rs. 316. A line of fine Khamgaon-Akola, January delivery, is reported to have been placed yesterday at Rs. 305, Japan shippers being the buyers. Little business has been done to-day in New Crop as sellers are holding back. Closing rates are as under.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with only a very moderate inquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	317	March.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... ,,	316	Jan.
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	,,	308	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	284	,,
Fine M G Bengal ...	... ,,	300	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	290	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	282	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... ,,	257-8	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 5,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7 48 +02	7 22 +03	6 94 +02	6 83 +02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April.
6 78 +02	6 77 +02	6 77 +02	6 79 +03	6 80 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ,,	... Rs.	12 5 6 B. T.
September ...	... ,,	13 2 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	,,	8 1 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	,,	7 3 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,,	57 8 0
Black Kutni ...	,,	44 0 0

JASTORSEED :—Tone steady.

We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	21 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone firm.

We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 2 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42 0 0
Small ...	,,	40 8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

July-August ...	Rs.	7 0 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi ready. ...	Rs.	4 12 0 R. T.
,, ,, Sept ...	,,	Rs. 5 1 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,702 1-2
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-4

MILLS.

Kohinoor	670
New Great Eastern	180
New City of Bombay Manu'f'g Co Ld	755

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	136
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	30 1-4
Tapti Valley	495

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	4,081 bales
Wheat ...	...	18,160 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	4,428 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	2,751 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	21 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	1,507 ,,
Groundnuts ...	...	1,014 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	2,816 ,,
Rice ...	...	2,153 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	143 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	8,088 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	...	11,656 ,,
Grain ...	...	1,649 ,,
Joowar ...	...	1,293 ,,
Maize ...	...	682 ,,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

A message from the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank states that subject to audit, the Bank dividend will probably be 40 shillings; added to silver Reserve Fund dollars 5 lakhs; and carried forward to next half year dollars 20 lakhs.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,800
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 8th July 1911, by Council Bills.....	a £ 7,750,159
Balance to be remitted from 9th July 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 9,408,141

a Of this sum £1,338,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 30th June 1911.	Total from 1st April to 30th June 1911.	For week ending 30th June 1910.	Total from 1st April to 30th June 1910.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	22	315	16	326
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	19	320	12	333
Vessels transported	22	231	9	307
Vessels attended to	...	18	3	27
Vessels warped	2	15	1	14

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin. writes Lady Constance Howard, Comtess of West, meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed; Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETT—On Wednesday, July 12, at his residence, "Sett Minar," Pedder Road, Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett. The Ghesarna ceremony will commence at 3-45 (S. T.), this (Thursday) afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BROWNRIGG—July 8, at Ghaziabad, of heat apoplexy, Lt-Col George Alexander Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers, aged 50.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 8m. Sunsets 7h. 20m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction: "The Coronation Pageant."

Maxim: "The man who waits for the last one-eighth, either way, is apt to miss it."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, which left Aden at 3 a.m., on Monday, is expected to arrive in harbour at 8 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual fair in connection with the old Mahomedan Burial ground at Grant Road will be held to-day.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of the 1st Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p. m.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—A Hindu boy named Hari Janardhan, aged 3, residing at Charni Road, went running into a room, when he stumbled and fell near the fire-place. His left arm went into a pot of boiling water that was on the fire-place and was badly scalded from the elbow downwards. The boy was treated at home. He died from cardiac failure and exhaustion.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Hakata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10-30 a.m., on Friday, the 14th instant.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, L. Marques, and Durban per s. s. "Purnea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 15th instant.

"THE FOLLIES."

Their Visit to Bombay.

YESTERDAY we announced that Mr. D. E. D. Cohen, of the Grand Opera House, Calcutta, has arranged with Mr. Henry Dallas to bring the touring troupe of "the Follies" to Bombay. Mr. Cohen has now secured the Novelty Theatre and "The Follies" open their first season in Bombay on Saturday, July 22nd, for a few nights only. Here is a description of the latest piece of "Potting." A London contemporary says :—

"A Voice Trial," one of the most amusing skirts Mr. Pelissier has put on the stage at the Apollo and the pageant itself, will bear a little compression, but there seemed hardly a dull moment in them. In the "Voice Trial," Mr. Pelissier garbed in a wonderful dove-grey suit, with a strong braid "motif" listens to a number of incompetent artists desirous of joining "The Follies." Each of the candidates cleverly parodies the style of music-hall entertainers and the weaknesses of the amateur. There is a delightfully solemn imitation of Vesta Tilky, and a sprightly impersonation of the knowing young "flapper" who is now all the rage.

"The Potted Pageant" consists of eight episodes, and the humour and incongruities of the pageant are cleverly hit off. In the Birth of Harmony, Pelissier and his troupe are pre-historic Follies who, after some difficulty, find a way of making music from hammering steel bars on blocks of stone. The Ancient Druids are presented, in another episode, as a quartet of Hebrews, and it is suggested that even in those early days the Jewish race had a peculiar love for dealing in antiques. Mr. Pelissier, as Helen of Troy, and Mr. Sydney as Boadicea in the third episode, may be imagined, especially when they sing a tripping little duet about the gentle influence of women. Lady Godiva's ride through coventry was a great hit. It must be seen in order to appreciate the ingenuity of the promoters of the pageant. The Mayor explains the difficulties they had with the censor.

The last episode of all, showing ladies and cavaliers enjoying a dance which is "disturbed by Oliver Cromwell and his Apaches," and concluding with the storming of the castle and a general melee in a rain-storm, is a very clever skit on the more ambitious scenes of pageantry. The "Follies" have invented a very strong programme, and their wit and ingenuity will fill the Apollo theatre night after night."

MOTOR CARS FOR THE DURBAR.

The advent of the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi has created an unprecedented demand for motor-cars in India. The last few months have seen the placing of several large orders with the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency of York Building, Hornby Road. H. H. the Nizam, the premier nobleman in India, has placed an order for 14 huge cars. All these 14 cars are of the world famous De Dion Bouton make, three of them will be 18 h.p. 14 seated wagonette cars, five 35 h.p. 27 seated Bharat-Bancs and six 35 h.p. luggage vans. Among others who have placed their orders with the same firm are: The Prime Minister to H. H. the Nizam, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampore, H. H. the Raja Saheb of Chamber and Shrimant Bhaiya Saheb Gaikwar of Poona. This firm are the Sole Agents for the British-built Standard cars, a fleet of which have been specially ordered by Royal Command for the use of H. M. the King-Emperor and the Royal suite as well as for the use of the Royal visitors at the Durbar.

The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency have already placed two Fiat cars and a Standard car on the Bombay streets as taxi-cabs. All these three cars are in charge of European drivers and are already in so much demand that they contemplate placing on our streets shortly a few more cars similarly built and equipped.

The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency have made extensive arrangements for opening a depot at Delhi during the Durbar time where they will be able to afford every assistance and facility, in the way of supplies and repairs, to motorists, as well as garage room for their cars.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The splendid film showing the Coronation Procession has proved the great success that it was expected to be, and as a result the Novelty Theatre is crowded at every session. The picture shows all the finest phases of the journey to and from the Westminster Abbey, in which almost all the sovereigns of the Continent and the Indian Contingent are distinctly seen. Besides this film, the programme contains many other fine pictures, including one depicting the thrilling incidents of a conspiracy in the reign of Henry III of France. "Blighted Hopes" and "Max Linder and his mother-in-law" are two comic pictures, in which the two polished comedians, M. Prince and Max Linder, are seen at their best. It is altogether an excellent programme, which the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Health Officer's Report.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, presiding.

The Executive Health Officer presented his report on the Public Health of Bombay for the second quarter ending 30th June 1911, from which the following excerpts are taken:—

With the exception of an increase in the mortality from plague during April, and a trivial one in that from fevers the health of the City during the quarter under report shows a decided improvement over the corresponding quarters of previous years.

The number of births registered was 4,640 and higher than in the second quarter of any previous year, excepting 1906, when it was 4,903; it exceeds also the average of the corresponding quarters of the proceeding five years (1906-1910) by 164.

The total mortality is practically the same as in the second quarter of 1910, and, deducting deaths of persons not belonging to the City, is the lowest recorded for the corresponding period of any year since the appearance of plague: it is moreover, 2,407 less than the corresponding quinquennial average.

The number of deaths from phthisis (496) is the lowest on record for the second quarter of any year; and that from cholera and respiratory diseases; the smallest since 1905. Compared with the five-year average for the corresponding period, the mortality from cholera shows a diminution of 134 and that from respiratory diseases of 358, and compared with the second quarter of 1910, the decreases are respectively 282 and 16.

Small-pox mortality was less by 245 than in the second quarter of the preceding year, 46 more than in the foregoing quarter and 53 less than the mean of the second quarters of 1906-1910.

Plague, though worse than in the corresponding period of 1910, was much less than in the same period of any other year, the number of deaths registered being 2,292—262 more than in the second quarter of 1910, but 1,219 less than the quinquennial average.

Deaths from fevers numbered 717, and though they exceeded those in the corresponding period of 1910 by 22, they were 156 less than the average of the second quarters of the preceding five years.

Excluding still-born, 4,640 births were registered during the quarter under review, being 460 less than in the preceding quarter, but 98 more than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The number of deaths from all causes was 9,498, it was 9,367, after deducting deaths among persons not belonging to the City and was the lowest registered for the second quarter of any year since the advent of plague, it was lower than that for the preceding quarter by 864, and than the quinquennial average by 2,407 as already observed. 131 deaths occurred among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it; of these 40 were due to plague, 4 to small-pox, 1 to cholera and 86 to other causes. The total mortality for the quarter is thus reduced to 9,367.

Of the three months of the quarter, April recorded the highest mortality of 4,105; this is accounted for by the fact that the incidence of plague was highest at this period, the number of deaths from the disease being 1,296 during the month. The maximum of weekly mortality was 1,040 and reached in the first week of April ending the 8th and included 293 deaths from plague. The mortality then began to decline and fell in May to 3,288, of which 799 were deaths from plague. In June 2,105 deaths were registered including 197 from plague.

The highest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 170 on 4th April against 152 on 19th April in 1910; the lowest was 55 on 26th June which is much below the daily average.

During the quarter 2,292 deaths occurred from plague, being 262 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1910 and 922 more than in the preceeding quarter. The epidemic was severer than in 1910, but much less so than in any other previous year. The height was reached about the middle of April, when the week ending 15th of the month registered 377 attacks and 332 deaths from the disease. Thereafter plague declined steadily and rapidly. From 1,296 in April, the mortality from this case fell to 799 in May and 197 in June. The total number of plague seizures in the quarter was 2,589 against 2,255 in the corresponding quarter of the proceeding year.

Turning to the epizootic among rats, it is observed that the percentage of infected rats rose from 14·6 in February to 19·7 in March and 20·5 in April, it then rapidly declined and fell to 13·5 in May and to 7 in June.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter, but never became epidemic; 207 deaths were registered from this cause, including 4 among new arrivals 92 in April, 82 in May and 33 in June; against 161 in the preceeing quarter and 452 in the corresponding period of the previous year, 338 cases were registered, including 2 imported from the harbour and 6 from outside.

Usual facilities for vaccination and re-vaccination were given to the public at the different vaccination stations in the City; these were further enlarged by the permanent addition of two more vaccination stations—one at Colaba on Monday morning and the other at Sion on Sunday morning—for the greater convenience of the residents of those places and the neighbourhood. They commenced work in the last week of May.

The total number of public vaccination stations in the City now is 15; of which three are open on every Monday morning and two every morning during the rest of the week; while that at Kalbadevi Road is worked morning and evening every Sunday.

Mahomedan pilgrims going to the Hedjaj were also vaccinated at the Musafarkhanas previous to their embarkation. On the receipt of intimation from the Commissioner of Police, vaccinators, male and female, were deputed to the work. The female vaccinators were the Municipal nurses of No. II and IX Districts—specially trained for the purpose.

The total number of pilgrims vaccinated during the quarter were 424; 322 male and 102 female. Of these 29 were primarily vaccinated and 395 re-vaccinated.

The net result of anti-malarial operations in the quarter was that 45 wells were reported to the Standing Committee as being "the most objectionable"; 33 wells were hermetically covered and 10 entirely filled in.

During the quarter the Wells' Sub-Committee, issued their fifth report dealing with 28 more wells "which in their opinion require action". This report was approved and adopted by the Standing Committee under their Resolution No. 133 of 5th April last; and action is being taken by this Department against these wells; as also against 36 more wells, in which cases the Standing Committee have directed action to be taken.

The total number of rats collected in the quarter exceeds the number for the corresponding quarter of the last year (1,10,664) by 12,767. Out of 1,23,431 rats collected and sent to the Parel Laboratory, 29,648 dead rats were examined.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years during the quarter was 2,968 against 3,630 in the last quarters and 3,028 in the second quarter of 1910.

At the burying and burning grounds of the City, 5,189 bodies including still born (350) were buried, 4,221 burnt and 438 conveyed to the Tower of Silence, 278 bodies were cremated at the Haines Road Cemetery at Municipal expense.

The number of certificates of the cause of death received during the quarter was 2,102: 865 from medical practitioners, 48 from hakims and vaidyas 965 from different hospital authorities, and the causes, of 140 and 84 deaths were certified by the Commissioner of Police and the Coroner of Bombay respectively.

The Registrars certified the cause of death of 326 persons after seeing them during their last illness and verified the cause of death of 6,885 persons on the information gathered from the relatives of the deceased and of 180 persons after seeing the dead bodies. The residence of 5 deceased persons could not be traced.

Notifications received from Hakims and Vaidyas numbered 31 and the diseases reported in all cases were on in investigation by the medical men of this department found to be correct.

During the quarter the number of new cases treated at the Municipal Dispensaries was 18,327 (11,746 males and 6,581 females,) being 263 more than in the preceding quarter, but 421 less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; the total number of attendances was 82,499. Of this number 600 patients were seen at their houses.

In addition to this, the actual number of new cases individually treated at the Colaba and Victoria Bunder Charitable Dispensaries to which a contribution is paid by the Municipality and which are under the direct control of the registers No. 1 District who visits them daily was 1,540) (1,118 males and 422 females); making 5, 746 the total number of attendances. Of these 18 patients were seen at their houses.

During the quarter, 9,375 visits were paid to houses, chawls and huts by the nurses, working under the Registrars and they inquired into 912 case of ordinary sickness, 468 cases of infectious diseases and 445 deaths amongst the female population of the City. They also attened 185 confinements and ascertained 2,129 births.

The Committee recorded the report.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)
For Judgment.

1174-09 Chitnis M and K Ananji Laxman Lakhakar vs Narotamdas Anandji Mansuklal J and H

To speak to the minutes of order.

477-09 Mirza M and M Kapilrain Hardeoram Nanabhai vs Atmaram H Nazar and others Edgelow G W and Co

For Consent Decree.

347-11 Mehta and D Keshavji Shamji vs Lalji Shamji Tyabji D and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

487-11 Unvalla and P Jiva Ranchord vs Mahomed Essa T A Gandhi.
Long Causes.

774-09 Payne and Co Afzoolnissa Begum vs Banoo Begum widow and another Mirza M and M

645-09 Madhowji K and C Kaikushru Framji Marker vs Bachubai widow and others Pestonji R K and Co

266-10 Mirza M and M, Kalidas Narayendas and Bros vs Kedarnath Budrinath and another Shroff D and D.

656-10 Thakurdas and Co, Messrs F Fischer and Co vs Charles Andrea Cortese,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain W. Maclaren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth, with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 3,562 tons, Captain F. Shutt arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 48 deck passengers and 11 crew of the Co.'s s.s. Cadet.

The steamer Neutmoor, 2,283 tons, Captain R. Taylor, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep and Manchester, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Malda, 1,250 tons, Captain H Bomber, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 11th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Philomel.....Stanley .....R Navy
H M S Northbrook B H Jones .....R I Marine
H M S Mayo...Lt Comdr..G V Fortesth...R I Marine
H M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 12.

Ariel.....2203 Hyde..... .....T Morrison & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Davidson ...Calcutta ...M M & Co
Brasilania.....2438 Snowden...W & A Graham & Co
Errington Court...2781 Glegborn ...Baltimore..... 18-7 W & A Graham & Co
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallea.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Lawada .....2124 Harvey .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Steenberger.....2455 Jange ...W & A Graham & Co
Siberien.....2032 Gore .....Bo S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hakata Maru	3819	Nomura	Kobe	1-7	N Y Kaisha
B Purnea	2127	Williams	Durban	13-7	M M & Co
G Bahadur	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
L Devanha	4785	Powell	China	19-7	P & O Co.
M Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bangar	15-7	Bo S N Co
N Neutmoor	2.03	Taylor	Mostyn Deep		T M & Co
N Crosby	2531	Bovey			T Morrison & Co
P Clondsham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	20-7	W & A Graham & Co
Q Moshtari	1110	LeMerier		13-7	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Blake	2396	Hill	Port Said for orders	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
2 Scindia	3753	Kelso	L'pool	23-7	W & A Graham & Co
4 Deo Baldnino	2684	Maganzine	Genoa	15-7	Rubattino Line
5 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	16-7	R Line
6 Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
7 Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3573	Barcham	Shanghai	2-8	P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
14 Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi	14-7	
15 Malda	1251	Bamber	P Gulf	12-7	M M & Co
16 Alavi	2324	Gray	Genoa	12-7	B & P S N Co

Offside N

Hooseinee	993	D Lorne	Red Sea Ports	15-7	B & P S N Co

Offside O

Dredger Kaln	2101	Morrison	Repairing		Bo P T

Offside Q

Khosru	3410	Honnah	Jeddah	20-17	Bo & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co

M W D D

Ujina	3423	Hill			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
12	Kanzler	Shutt	Durban, June 17
	Othello	Maclaren	Blyth June 10

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Inverness	Venus	Garston
	Rokeby	Shieldrake	Liverpool
	C. Ferd Laeiss	Reimer	Hamburg
	Glenstrae	McGillivray	Amsterdam
	Claverack	Taylor	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf.
„ Neutmoor, Taylor, for Mostyn Deep.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Kanzler, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Sternberger, for Dunkirk.
„ Othello, for Hull, &c.
„ Siberien, for Genoa, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From.
9	Jelunga	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Trieste," from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 7th instant noon.—The same Company's s.s. "Vorwaerts," from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the morning of the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 12.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—10,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts mussoor, and 4,500 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—1,080 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,610 cwts oilcake, S Pestonji and Co ; 59 bales wool, M Balia ; 83 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 15 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 296 cwts cottonseed, K Hurchand.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1 bale skins, H A Oomer ; 251 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 30 cwts cassim, the Imperial Dairy and Co ; 162 cwts olibanum, A Moorarji and Co ; 9 bales carpets, T J Tellery and Co ; 72 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 20 bales cotton, J Cassum.

FOR HULL.

Clouteham s—1,060 cwts cottonseed, 5,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas ; 445 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Bloyd and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Magulal ; 10,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farguhar s—4,030 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,980 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 7,640 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 880 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Alavi s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Deo Balduino s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID for orders.

Blake s—14,060 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—75 cwts angoon, T Canji and Co.
Devanha s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—125 bales twist, Framji and Sons ; 275 bales twist, A E J Abraham and Co.
Devanha s—275 bales twist, M H Dedashti ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—33 cwts gum, N M A Poonawalla ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF JHERRIA RAILBORNE COAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July, 1911, at his office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Tenders for the SUPPLY at pit's mouth of 50,000 Tons of JHERRIA COAL, for the G. I. P. Railway, to be delivered in equal monthly quantities during the six months, August 1911 to January 1912.

The Coal must be of good quality, fair size, free from heating, damp, dust, stone, from pyrites, sulphur or other impurities, and shall be hand-picked and suitable for Locomotive purposes.

Forms of Tender and Contract, giving conditions, etc., under which the Coal is to be supplied, may be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, on payment of Annas 8, per copy.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

H. A. L. HEPPER, MAJ. R. E.,
Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 12th July, 1911.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS have been declared, namely :—

Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 Shares Rs, 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 31st July, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on 23rd July, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from 24th July to 7th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI RAJANBHAI JOOMA and KESSARBAI, his wife, have agreed TO SELL to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL Persons, having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undertigned at their office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Bhoosari Moholla, alias Sarang Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts, and forming a portion of a larger piece of land, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2305, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 179, Street Nos. 75-77, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the Mosque, on or towards the South by the Khatris Jamatkhana, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by the said Bhoosari Moholla, alias Sarang Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession and occupation of the said Halji Rajanbhai Jooma and his wife Kessarbai, and their tenants.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchasers,
Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of July, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ABBU HAJI HABIB, has agreed to Sell to our client, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons, having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession inheritance, lease or lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purhase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Regisiration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by present admeasurement 3 94—square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by 9 the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. , and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2748, Street Nos. 531-536, and bounded as follows :—That is, on or towards the North by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abba Haji Ismail Jetha, on or towards the East by the said Jackeria Musjid-Street, and or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the said Haji Abba Haji Habib and his tenants.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of July 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY and KALKA, via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Mutra, to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.
Bombay	128 10 0
Mhow	103 9 0
Neemuch	95 14 0
Nasirabad	85 13 0

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuck's No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

NEW SONGS AND POPULAR MUSIC.

PORTRAIT SERIES.—(Rs. 2-4 each) of SONG ALBUMS, each containing the choicest collection of Songs by a single Composer and which are uniformly bound in a grey cover with the photograph of the Composer as a frontispiece.

ALBUM.—F. Paola Tosti.
ALBUM.—Edward German.
ALBUM.—Franco Leoni.
ALBUM.—Herman Lohr.
ALBUM.—Frank Lambert.
ALBUM.—Coningsby Clarke.
ALBUM.—Noel Johnson.
ALBUM.—Guy d'Hardelot.
ALBUM.—Florence Aylward.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 13th July, 1911.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE indiscreet remarks of American legislators as to the annexation of Canada by the United States have led to the serious discussion of the question of the future of Canada in journals and magazines as well as on the public platform, and the general impression on the other side of the Atlantic is that ultimately Canada must go. For a long time past there has been a steady influx of American farmers into our oldest colony, and with them countless foreigners, who owe England nothing, and if they can live as comfortably and have as capable administration at as little cost, they will not hesitate to throw in their lot with the States. There would, of course, be a strong contingent which would remain loyal to the mother country and be prepared to fight if necessary, but it is doubtful if we should fight. British statesmen would say, as they have said, "If Canada wants to go, let her go." Great Britain declined a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, such as is now offered to the States, and though by some, it is considered doubtful that the proposals will ever come to fruition, it is felt that they have brought the States and Canada to a firmer state of friendship than before. Doubtless, the States would be glad of the great addition to their territory which would result from a union of the two countries. Mr. Champ Clark, Speaker of the new House of Representatives, quite recently, in a debate on the Reciprocity, expressed the views of very many of his colleagues when he said "I'm for it, because I hope to see the day when the American flag will float over every square foot of the British North American possessions, clear to the North Pole. They speak our language; their institutions are much like ours; they are trained in the difficult art of self-government. I have no doubt, whatever, that the day is not far distant when Great Britain will joyfully see all her North American possessions become part of this Republic. That is the very things are tending now." A colleague, the President of the House, added : "If this Reciprocity Treaty becomes the law of both countries, our relations with Canada will become intimate, our trade with her will extend and increase and we shall become more and more one people." If a still closer union were desired, the Arbitration Treaty would prevent war.

Mr. Maurice Low, who keeps the English people in touch with American affairs in the "National Review," discussing the intentions of the States, asks "Do they mean annexation?" And answers the question by asking another question. "What would the British people mean if they were in the same position as the Americans and had a rich, undeveloped, sparsely-populated and yet highly civilised country dividing the North American continent with them?" The British people have been annexing everything loose for centuries and, although they are suffering from land-dyspepsia to-day, the habit is so strong that they inadvertently lay an itching palm from time to time on such inconsiderable trifles as the Soudan, Tibet, a choice bit of Persia, another section of the Dark Continent. "Now," says Mr. Low, "the Americans are made of the same stuff. They have been annexing territory ever since they began business a century ago, at a fairly creditable rate of speed for a young people. . . . They began with thirteen States strung along the Atlantic seaboard. That was in 1776. Then they annexed the hinterland, an empire in itself.' Then they purchased Louisiana from Napoleon, pushed into Texas, held up Mexico and took California. Next, they acquired Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Panama—"all for the good of the countries, they annex," because "they *know* that they are the greatest people with the finest Government and the best institutions and the highest ideals in the world. This is, of course, mere bluff, and the assertion that when British stops benefiting India and benevolently building barrages for the Egyptians, she will be in a better position to carp, is nothing short of impertinence. But that is how the Americans seek to justify themselves.

The question of whether, in case the States sought to put their ideas regarding Canada into operation, we should attempt forcibly to prevent them, is discussed. And we have this specious argument put forth : "Britain and the United States dare not fight to-day for ten Canadas. The proposed Arbitration Treaty is merely the ratification of our common fears. The Americans are as much afraid of Japan as the British are of Germany ; and Britain is in this business a much more effective protection for the United States than the United States is for Britain. In any case, there will be no fighting. By all means, let us adopt the Arbitration Treaty as a notice to the world that the two Anglo-Saxon peoples are getting back to back." Yet, it is granted that the fact that there will be no fighting increases the danger for Canada. And the Arbitration Treaty would prevent us joining Canada's loyalists if they were outvoted on the question of joining. The States would, we are asked to believe, offer very generous terms ; they would permit Canada to keep her name on the mast, fly her own flag, pay for a separate Parliament at Ottawa, provided they controlled its legislation and revised relations with foreign Powers. Loyal Canadians irritably decline to discuss the question, and if, by chance, they do point out that there are many among them willing to make the colossal sacrifice and stand by the old country. But then we are reminded of the existence of foreign settlers, foreign railways and foreign branch industries—a lot of voting which will not respond in any lively fashion to British sentiment. And Canada stands at the parting of the ways, though Canadians, as has been elsewhere shown, have reason to suspect the good faith of the States "seeing as they do that these lovers of peace persist in maintaining a fleet of armed war-vessels on the Great Lakes in defiance of their obligations under the Treaty of 1818, and have recently established at Lake Bluff, near Chicago, a naval base with a force of two thousand naval reservists, few of whom ever enter service in salt water. That is to say, the Great Lakes are effectively occupied in a military sense by the United States, so that, in the event of war, Canada could be cut in two at once."

THE LATE GENERAL COLLEN. The late General Sir Edwin Collen, who has passed away in his sixty-ninth year, will be best remembered for his work as Military Secretary to the Government of India during the long and eventful period when Lord Roberts was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. He supported heartily Lord Roberts in all his efforts for improving the usefulness of the Army and for strengthening the defences of the country. Two committees had been formed, one for the defences and the other for mobilisation, to assist the Commander-in-Chief, who recognised General Collen's services on both of them as particularly helpful "from his intimate acquaintance with the various subjects which had to be discussed." On mobilisation especially, Sir Edwin's advice was of great value and its plan has been worked out upon a very complete memorandum in which he went over the whole ground and made definite proposals. These proposals, as he himself said later, when writing of the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin,—under whom these much-needed Army reforms commenced,—were accepted at once. . "I was at a ball at Government House, when Lord Dufferin came up to me and said 'I have read your memorandum and nearly all the appendices, and I will support you through thick and thin.'" The Viceroy himself mentioned this scheme in a weighty minute, recommending it and other changes to the Secretary of State in the following words. "I must mention the great measure of mobilisation to which I gave my unqualified support from the first under which it will be possible to put large forces rapidly into the field with less labour than was required a few years back to place on active service mere detachments of troops." The problem of the Transport Department was a very thorny one from old days, and Lord Roberts had experienced its difficulties pointedly during his own campaigns in the Afghan War. The want of proper organisation of this service was a great hindrance in the way of any efficient mobilisation scheme and, accordingly, great attention was paid to this when he had the opportunity of organising it with the efficient help of Generals Collen and Elles. The latter was also on the committees above referred to, and Lord Roberts praises him too "as proving himself capable and practical with regard to measures for rendering the Army mobile." General Elles, who succeeded Collen, as Military Member of the Supreme Council in 1901, gives almost the entire credit of the conception and carrying out of the mobilisation scheme to Sir Edwin. By this important measure of Army reform, the Indian Army has been rendered much more adequate for its task and its efficiency has been increased as if an entire Army Corps had been added to it. Its beneficial results were at once apparent, when soon after its completion, the very serious Frontier troubles of 1887 arose, which could not have been so rapidly and efficaciously met under the old faulty system of mobilisation. Collen then just left the Military Secretariat for the Military Membership of Council, and the ease and rapidity with which the Army was then mobilised earned for him the thanks of the then head of the Army, Sir George White. During his tenure of the Military Membership, there occurred two other opportunities of showing the excellence of the scheme he had promoted as Military Secretary, namely, the Boer War and the China expedition, in both of which Indian contingents were quickly sent to take part.

TURKISH ATROCITIES. A DESPATCH from its correspondent in Albania, which was published by the *Times* during mail week, throws a lurid light on the conduct of the campaign by the Turkish troops, and easily explains why fighting broke out again almost as soon as the amnesty had been declared. In the first place news of the amnesty spread very slowly, but in many instances, when it was received the Albanians, stung to the utmost of passion by the cruelties of the Turkish troops, refused to recognise the truce. When they were told that the Sultan had granted £10,000 for the re-building of houses, they declared that they would not return to their homes, even if their pockets were filled with gold. They counted King Nicholas of Montenegro as their only friend, but they would remain in the field "even if he gave orders to cut their throats." If the description of this conversation is any thing like representative of the Albanian temper, it is easy to imagine that they have suffered cruel wrongs from the Turkish soldiery. They, themselves, stated that practically all their property had been destroyed, that old men and women had been thrown into burning buildings, and other atrocities had been committed. The independent investigations of the *Times'* correspondent go to confirm the truth of their complaint. He says "if any reliance can be placed on concurrent testimony from all sides, native and foreign, the devastation of the homesteads of the Catholic Malissori has been complete . . . the burning of the villages of Traboin. Vuesli aid Traboin and Prifte was carried out in the presence of Italian spectators, whose evidence cannot be doubted." On the other hand from the Porte comes the usual diplomatic circular declaring that Turkey has always treated the Albanians generously, and has shown them clemency and the maximum of good will. This, however, can be disregarded as an average instance of Turkish mendacity. Turkey, at the same time, professes to be impatient of foreign intervention, but she may yet find it necessary to submit to exterior influence. The latest news from Europe makes it by no means certain that a fresh outbreak of hostilities may not develope, although in Vienna, it is believed that the recent agreement between the Powers will be sufficient to avoid the outbreak of a new campaign. Should Turkey, however, find excuses for a renewal of the fighting, she may be sure that she will have to effect a marked improvement in the behaviour of her troops. The Powers will not have overlooked their excesses in discussing the situation. There has been an outcry on the subject throughout the European Press, and with a constitutional Turkey to deal with Europe will not be so patient as she was with the old *regime*.

THE POLO CUP. IT will be good news, wherever the game of polo is played, that no time is likely to be lost at Hurlingham in sending another challenge to the Americans for another International Cup contest. The British representatives so narrowly missed bringing home the honours of the recent series of matches, that not only the polo-playing world but the great British public will be impatient to see them in the field once more. And the next team, we are assured, will set out on their task with everything possible in their favour. There would be little purpose in recalling all the wrangling which took place at headquarters before the departure of the last team. But it divided the polo world at home into two sections and sadly militated against the success of those preliminary preparations on which the Americans have built up such a marvellous game. There was even the bitterest of discussion about the selection of the team, and gloomy prophecies were made as to its probable performance. Well, the team has vindicated itself ; it has proved itself one of the most brilliant combination which have ever been produced and the splendidness of its play has brought all sections of British polo together, former supporters and former critics alike, in an enthusiastic desire to give the team another and the best chance against the cup-holders. Viscount Valentia assures us that all differences are over and that the next challenge will be followed by a movement in which not only polo players, but all sportsmen, will join to afford the British team a perfect equipment for the struggle. That is the only spirit in which success can be achieved. Let British sportsmen do all that they may; they have a team on which no effort will be wasted.

REUTER cables that Lord Iveagh has presented to the King £50,000 to distribute among the Hospitals of Dublin, and for the Consumption Hospital at Newcastle, Wicklow.

A BILL to amend the Presidency Small Cause Court Act is under consideration.

THE 2rd Battalion, East Lacashire Regiment, on arrival from India in South Africa, will be located at Wynburg.

THE breach in the Assam Bengal Railway, reported on Tuesday, is repaired and the line is cleared. Trains are running as usual.

THE Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi's s. s. "Capri" left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 12th instant.

THE death took place at Bangalore yesterday of Mrs. H. O. Roberts, the wife of the Agent of the Oriental Life Office, from septic poisoning after a week's illness.

THE Government of India has decided that officers of the Indian Army, on transfer to another unit or corps in the interest of the public service, may be permitted to wear the full dress of their former units till it has been altogether five years in wear.

HIAZ PASHA, the veteran Egyptian statesman, died at Alexandra on the 17th June. The body was borne in procession through the streets to the railway station, and was placed in a train for conveyance to Cairo. An immense cortege escorted the remains and included all the leading dignitaries and Government officials and the Consular authorities.

AFTER a prolonged period of quiescence, plague has again appeared among the rats of the Port of London. This time the infection has been discovered at a wharf on the banks of the Thames at Wapping, at a distance of considerably less than a mile from the Tower Bridge. "There can be no indiscretion in making the discovery public," says the *Times'* special correspondent, "for the recurring presence of plague among rates in the lower reaches of the Thames is already common knowledge. . . . The new and possibly somewhat ominous fact is that, so far as can be ascertained, the infection has been found nearly two miles further up the river than it has ever reached before."

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Berlin, June 23.

ANTI-POLISH EXPROPRIATION ACT.

FOR some little time sharp criticisms have been heaped on the German Imperial Chancellor by the nationalistic German papers and societies, because he is opposed to a more resolute anti-Polish policy of the Prussian Government. It is considered deplorable that Baron Bethmann Hollweg, in his capacity as Prussian Prime Minister, has not yet in any single case adhibited the law of expropriation enacted in the Prussian Diet about three years ago at the instigation of Prince Bulow. This abstention is interpreted as a new turn in the Prussian policy towards the Poles and a falling back to the conciliatory measures tried formerly. On the other hand, the Government claims to stick to the guns and to follow exactly the same principles now as under the Princes Bismarck and Buelow praised as proper models. But the fact cannot be gainsaid that the very Act of Parliament that was meant as the crowning piece of Anti-Polish legislation remains a dead letter so far.

The question is whether it will alway remain so, and whether the proper time for the execution of this curious legislative Act has not passed already. We believe neither to be the case. The principal object of the whole agrarian purchases with public money has always been to found German settlement in those parts of Posnia, where the increase of Polish landowners in comparison with those of German descent was most alarming. Already Prince Bismarck started the system of buying large estates and parcelling them out into medium-sized holdings for agriculturists from all parts of Germany. More than twenty years, until about 1903 things went on well enough. Since that time, however, the Committee had to report that no land was to be had at reasonable prices. The Poles formed combinations for overbidding all offers by the Royal Prussian Board of Settlement and gradually secured fancy prices for any lot available. By socially boycotting all Poles who sold real estate to the Prussian Government and by other coercive means they had the success that after 1903 very little could be bought out of Polish hands and only at prices quite out of proportion to the real value. Practically the Board could not keep pace with the Polish purchases of German soil.

It was under these circumstances that in 1908, the Chancellor Prince Bulow proposed a Law enabling the Prussian Government to enforce expropriation of a certain amount of acres for the purpose of settling German peasants in the most endangered parts of Posnia and Western Prussia. The landed proprietors to be singled out for this procedure were of course to receive ample consideration for their estates. The point in view for this harsh act of legislation was in the first place to intimidate speculators who bought land only for the purpose of reselling it at an enhanced price to the Board. Without being executed, the Act had the good effect of causing a certain reduction of the fabulous prices of land in the Polish districts. But recently the idea prevailed that the law will never be enforced and that the Board will have to hold out the inducement of ridiculous prices or to go without any purchases. Now the German organisations in those provinces point to the necessity of making full earnest with the threat of expropriation. It is not true that the Government peremptorily refused to do that. But is was officially announced that the time had not come yet for going to extremes. Nor will the Government lend a hand for depriving Polish families who make a living of agriculture from their inherited fields. Fortunately, it is not left to the local authorities to apply the machinery of expropriation ; the Cabinet as a whole having to decide whether such a step is desirable. Probably the Polish absentees who live abroad and let their land to Polish tenants exclusively will be singled out for the experiment. It is said that many of them only wait for the compulsion to sell what they only keep in hand out of fear of their compatriots. All the more is public opinion in the Eastern provinces indignant about this Fabian policy of the Government. But the latter has announced its resolution to chose the time for the purchase and not to be urged on by outsiders. At any rate the harvest will have to be over ere the first application for expropriation of Polish estates will occupy the Law Courts competent for dealing with cases of this kind.

THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

On the 12th of June, a great roll-call of the Hanseatic League for Commerce and Industry took place in a monster meeting in Berlin. This association was founded two years ago in connection with the agitation about the Financial Reform of the German Empire. The present meeting was convened to announce the course to be taken in the political and economic struggle of the next future. That such an association was missing when the new financial bills were under discussion, explains the remarkable fact that the majority of the Diet, in order to dispense with death duties and legacy charges imposed quite a series of taxes that burdened industry and commerce exclusively, such as the duty on quotations at the Stock Exchange, the Excise duties on matches and lights, and other substitutes for the sources of revenue proposed by the Imperial Government. The adversaries of commerce and industry gained the majority, because the "League of Agriculturists" had the preponderating influence with the Conservatives, and because the Government reluctantly approved of certain objectionable details rather than to risk the fall of the whole bill. Certainly the League of Agriculturists scored a great success owing to its persevering agitation and to the self-reliance of its leaders. It was therefore, an object-lesson to the commercial and industrial classes that an organisation was needed for securing their interests against similar injuries in future parliamentary campaigns. The appeal to the intelligent classes was eagerly responded to. Already at the end of the first year 90,000 heads of firms and 135,000 clerks entered this new Hanseatic League. The name was chosen, because it is one of the glorious reminiscences of the German townspeople that the medieval combination of the merchants was an important political factor of the times.

From the very beginning the enlightenment of public opinion about the present importance of trade and industry for the welfare of the Fatherland was laid much stress on. In this respect the success was indubitable. Some speakers at this meeting uttered already a warning that it would be a mistake to consider the flourishing state of agriculture less important than that of other branches of practical activity. What was needed was equal favour for all, and an active participation in political life was the indispensable condition of businessmen conscious of their worth. That this appreciation of commerce and industry was missing in Germany, goes back to a serious aberration of social thoughts in the past. When in Prussia, Parliamentary institutions were introduced more than sixty years ago, the agricultural character of economic life was still prevalent, though it was about to gradually fade. As late as 1856, the prominent Professor of public Law Julius Stahl could defend the thesis that besides the civil military services of the State it was only agriculture that offered a suitable calling for a gentleman. Such a view is, of course, quite antiquated, since Germany developed to a first-rate industrial community. At present the 65 millions of people residing in Germany, need a large importation of articles of food and are obliged to pay for them with industrial products. Unfortunately the rising classes in Prussia did not profit of the chances offered by Parliamentary institutions. From 1850 to 1858 they abstained from voting, because the Law of Elections did not answer their expectations. Then there was the constitutional conflict about the plans of military organisation from 1861 to 1866, that prevented the middle classes to gain influence upon the Government. The hearty co-operation of the trading classes in Parliamentary debates grew up with the beginnings of a German Colonial Policy since 1884. But then much ground was lost already to Social Democracy.

That a change must set in, was the general conviction of the crowd assembled. In their antagonism against the League of Agriculturists, the representatives of trade and industry have found a rallying point. It was received with enthusiasm, when the Chairman announced that the leaders of the Hanseatic League will stand for the forthcoming Parliamentary elections, in order to serve the country whenever their practical knowledge was needed for legislative work. That the Hanseatic League will support these candidatures goes without saying. It will be a fight equally against the agrarian tendencies of the Conservatives as against the Communism of the Socialists. In the beginning no positive programme is needed ; the defence of the trading classes against further acts of unfriendlines by a misguided majority in the Diet is a sufficient motto. There can be little doubt that the moment for entering the Parliamentary arena was well chosen. From an ideal standpoint, it may be deplorable that material considerations play already such an important part in politics and that economic antagonism is to form the basis of party policies. But as long as the Conservative Party in Germany is under the sway of the League of Agriculturists, the correction of this onesidedness by a powerful agitation in the sense of the Hanseatic League for trade and industry is a recommendable remedy.

L. ASCH.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anyone, who has been a regular reader of the Indian papers and magazines for the past few months, cannot but be struck by the number and vanity of the schemes which have been put forward with a view to commemorating the forthcoming visit to India of our gracious King-Emperor. Some of these have been absurdly fantastical, a few have been purely sentimental and only one or two have been distinguished by the characteristic of usefulness. As far as I have seen, not one of them has contained the two elements essential to the success of any commemorative scheme that would be worthy of our King and consonant with his character, viz :—"Sentiment and practical beneficence." Judge then of my delight when I read the "Editorial Note" in the June number of "East and West," in which occur the following words :—"It must be possible for the Government of India to set apart a sum annually, to be spent on the relief of distress, the entertainment of children, in the feeding of the poor on special occasions, and such other objects under His Majesty's directions from England. Princes and private philanthropists or millionaires (and I would add, or any one so inclined) may add to that sum, which may be constituted into a fund with a special name (and what more appropriate than George V's Fund?) Fire, flood and other calamities now and then call for private charity and Government succour. The King-Emperor sometimes telegraphs his sympathy from England. The telegrams are published in the newspapers, and they are all good enough in their own way. But under the rule of a Sovereign, whose name has become synonymous with sympathy, may we not go a step further than verbal sympathy on such occasions? If we may have a Famine Fund, which fortunately we have had no occasion to draw upon recently, why may we not have another fund, to which annual contributions may be made by Government (supplemented by subscriptions from all and sundry), and from which His Majesty may order contributions to be made for charitable and other purposes which might constantly put the people in mind of their King Emperor? Such a fund would combine Eastern traditions of the personal beneficence of the Sovereign with Western traditions of organisation. Surely, here are the idea and the framework of a scheme that would most fitly celebrate and commemorate such an auspicious event as the Imperial Durbar of next December. Of course, there are one or two obvious objections to the plan proposed, but it cannot be denied, I think, that any objections to the suggested scheme are far outweighed by the still more obvious advantages of it.

S. GILLESPIE.

Ahmedabad.

TRAMWAY POSTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioner has proposed that the standards of the tramway in the centre of the Hornby Road should be shifted to the sides of the roadway

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

AS RESULT OF AMERICAN TREATY.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance to be Revised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

According to a despatch from Tokio received in New York, the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is regarded as the inevitable outcome of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. Britain proposed a modification, under which a clause for mutual assistance in time of war, is made inapplicable, when either party is fighting a nation with whom the other has concluded an Arbitration Treaty.

The message adds that Japan has agreed to the proposal.

NEW PERSIAN LOAN.

Five Per Cent. Issue in London.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A Persian Imperial Bank loan of one and a quarter millions sterling has been issued at 5 per cent., the price being 96½. The prospectus quotes a letter from the Foreign Office, dated June 3rd, promising diplomatic support for the loan, but declining to undertake pecuniary liability.

The prospectus adds that the Customs of the Gulf ports, which have been assigned to the service of the loan, ought to increase owing to the Persian Government's measures to restore order.

TURKISH JOURNALIST MURDERED.

A Political Crime.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 11.

Zekki Bey, the editor of the newspaper *Shebra*, which was recently suspended owing to its attacks upon extremists in the Committee, has been assassinated. Two murderers have been arrested. One is the brother of a well-known extremist deputy.

This makes the third political murder of a journalist since the inauguration of the constitution.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Royal Commission's Report.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Royal Commission on tuberculosis has issued its final report after ten years of research. The Commission has come to the conclusion that human and bovine bacilli are practically indistinguishable, and that mammals and man can be reciprocally infected. The bovine bacillus is constantly transmitted to man, chiefly through the medium of milk, which is mostly responsible for tuberculosis in children. Tubercular beef and pork are also sources of infection. The report recommends more stringent food regulations.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Complacent Liberals.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liberal papers view with complacency the attempt of warlike Unionist organs to fan the dying embers of the Lords' resistance, pointing out that the issue is not in doubt. The Liberals would be rather pleased at the creation of peers.

ANTI-HOME RULE AGITATION.

Demonstrations in Ulster.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Over hundred thousand Orangemen took part in the great Anti-Home Rule demonstration throughout Ulster, to-day, on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

In Belfast, there was a procession of forty thousand persons.

Lord Londonderry and most of the Ulster Unionist Members of Parliament addressed meetings.

CRIPPEN CASE SEQUEL.

Well Known Solicitor Suspended.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The well-known Solicitor, Mr. Arthur Newton, who represented Crippen at his trial for the murder of his wife, has been suspended for twelve months for professional misconduct for aiding and abetting Mr. Bottomley to disseminate through the paper, *John Bull*, a pretended letter written by Crippen.

AMERICAN TRAIN DISASTER.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the railway disaster at Bridgeport, twelve were killed and 44 injured.

PARIS TRAIN-WRECKERS.

PARIS, JULY 12.

There have been three more attempts to derail trains by placing timber on the rails. Several arrests have been made.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

French and Spanish Bickerings.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL MOINIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

Conversations between France and Germany are proceeding amicably. It is understood that they relate to the Agreement of 1909. The Agadir incident has not yet been broached.

LATER.

There is a growing exasperation in France at the Spanish proceedings at Alcazar, French newspapers say they cannot tolerate Spanish arbitrariness any longer.

MADRID, JULY 12.

The *L'Imparcial* to-day accuses French agents of trying to provoke a grave conflict.

LONDON, JULY 11.

General Moinier has an attack of fever, and has returned to Rabat. General Ditte replaces him.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Harcourt, replying to the memorial on the liquor traffic in Africa, said the Imperial Government hoped that there would be an early meeting of the Brussels Conference.

CHANGE OF EDITORSHIP.

PARIS, JULY 12.

Mr. Gwynne, late editor of the *Standard*, has been appointed editor of the *Morning Post*.

[Mr. H. A. Gwynne, who had been editor of the "Standard," since 1904, was born in 1866 at Kilvey. He was educated at Swansea Grammar School and abroad, and afterwards acted as correspondent for the "Times" in the Balkans. In 1893 he became Reuter's correspondent in Roumania and in 1895, on behalf of the same agency, he accompanied the Ashanti Expedition. In 1896 he went with Lord Kitchener's expedition to Dongola as Reuter's chief war correspondent, and in a similar capacity he followed the operations of the Turco-Greek War of 1897, and the expedition to Berber of the same year. From January, 1898, until May, 1899, he was on his way to and in Peking, and from there he sailed to South Africa, where he organised Reuter's service of the Boer War. He followed Lord Methuen's operations, being present at Magersfontein, and on Lord Roberts' arrival, he joined his command and followed his campaign up to the capture of Pretoria. He saw a good deal of the guerilla fighting at the close of the war, and returned to England in November, 1902. He at once returned to South Africa, however, to accompany Mr. Chamberlain's tour, and afterwards went to Belgrade on the occasion of the murder of the King and Queen of Servia, and visited Macedonia during the disturbances. In 1904, he was appointed Foreign Editor of Reuter's, but soon relinquished that post to take up the editorship of the "Standard."]

INTER-'VARSITY ATHLETICS.

Narrow Win for Oxford and Cambridge.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The athletic meeting at Queen's Club between Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard was favoured by sunny weather, and there was a large gathering of spectators. The results were as follows :—

THROWING THE HAMMER :—

Putnam, Oxford. Distance 151 ft. 5 in.

HURDLES :—

Chisholm, Yale. Time 15 2/5 sec.
This is an inter-'Varsity record.

HIGH JUMP :—

Canfield, Harvard. Height 5 ft. 11 3/8 in.
In an exhibition jump afterwards, Canfield cleared 6 ft. 0 3/8 in.

HALF-MILE :—

Pribble, Harvard. Time, 1min. 56 1/5sec.

HUNDRED YARDS :—

Macmillan, Cambridge. Time, 10 1/5sec.

LONG JUMP :—

Holder, Yale. Distance, 22ft. 9 1/4in.

TWO MILES :—

Taylor, Oxford. Time, 9min. 29 1/5sec.

QUARTER-MILE :—

Black, Cambridge. Time, 49 4/5sec.

MILE :—

Baker, Cambridge. Time. 4min. 27 3/5sec.

There was great enthusiasm at the English Universities winning on the final event, by five events to four.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Yorkshire beat the Indians at Hull by an innings and 43 runs.

The Indians completed their first innings for 233, of which Jayaram made 53. They then followed on and made 109.

BOGRA GANG CASE.

Conviction Quashed on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Mr, Justice Casperez and Mr. Justice Sharfuddin delivered judgment in what is known as the Bogra Gang Case. This is an appeal perfeired by Kader Sunder and twenty-eight others, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bogra of being members of a gang who had committed dacoities within the districts of Bogra, Pabna, Rungpore, Mymensingh and Rajshahi, between the years 1899 and 1909, and sentenced, two, to transportation for life and the rest to imprisonment varying from five to seven years. The trial at the Sessions lasted over two months and two hundred and fifty witnesses were examined on behalf of the Crown.

Their Lordships in acquitting all the accused, held that the association was not proved and the past history of some of the accused, namely their previous convictions, was of no importance. Various discrepancies in the evidence of the approver cast doubts upon his veracity. In conclusion their Lordships noted that much of public time was wasted in the Court of the Sessions Judge.

DEATH OF SIR ELDON GORST.

Much-Criticised Administrator.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

The death is announced of Sir Eldon Gorst.

Sir Eldon Gorst, who was the eldest son of Sir John Gorst, was born in New Zealand in 1861 soon after his father's arrival in that country as a Civil Commissioner. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and came out of the Mathematical Tripos as 20th Wrangler. At the age of twenty-four he joined the Diplomatic Service and in the following year commenced his long association with the Government of Egypt, to the highest post in which he eventually attained. He was appointed Controller of Direct Taxes to the Egyptian Government in 1890 and two years later he became Under-Secretary of State for Finance. In 1894, he left the Financial Department to become Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, but so great had been his success in dealing with financial problems that in 1898 he was appointed Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. This office he retained, being created K. C. B. in 1902, until 1904 when he was called to Whitehall to become Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He held this office until in 1907, he was selected to succeed Lord Cromer as British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

The death of Sir Eldon Gorst closes his rule in Egypt, but it will only revive; at least for the nonce, the controversy upon his policy of Government. Few administrators have been more freely criticised than has Sir Eldon during his four years of rule in Egypt; charges of weakness and trusting to a flambayant Nationalist party have been showered upon him. His defenders declare that a policy of conciliation rather than repression is the only means of quelling the extremist agitation in Egypt, and that the seditionist symptoms which have been displayed are only a passing phase of the country's political development. However giving full value to the consideration that Sir Eldon Gorst's rule has been during a period of singular difficulty, one has to recognise that his own reports prove the failure of his policy. He very largely lays the blame for the present state of affairs to the European Press in Egypt, who have on every possible occasion denounced the extension to the Egyptian of an increasing share in the Government as a sign of weakness. He might certainly with equal, if not greater justice, have apportioned a similar amount of blame to his own easy policy with the native Press, who were freely allowed to circulate seditious matter, and to an administration which permitted seditious propaganda to be carried on in many of the schools.

NATIONALIST ACTIVITY.

Sir Eldon Gorst took over the reins of Government at a time, when Lord Cromer had brought the country to a state of unexempted material prosperity, but, consequent upon that very prosperity, the year 1907 was one of severe financial crisis due to overtrading, excessive credit and a mania for building induced by the rapid economic progress of Egypt. This condition was aggravated by the unfavourable money conditions existing in America and Europe during the latter part of the year. Thus there was a time of strain, which was favourable to the methods of the agitator and the "Nationalist" party commenced a period of renewed activity, which re-acted unfavourably on public order. Although the degree of insecurity prevailing in the provinces, was at the time greatly exaggerated, an increasing number of crimes were left untraced to their authors. The release of the Danshawei prisoners, (imprisoned for an attack on British officers in the previous year, for which there had been four executions and seven floggings) as well as the death of the Nationalist leader, Mustaffa Kamal, had a quieting influence on the public mind, and in the elections of that year, in December, the fact that only 5 per cent., of the electors went to the poll was a sign of the allayed situation, as well as striking commentary on the strength of the popular desire for Parliamentary institutions, and of the claims of the "Nationalist" members of the Assembly to represent the Egyptian people. However the Nationalists in no way abated their activity. They viewed with disfavour the personal friendship of the Khedive with Sir Eldon Gorst and encouraged by the support they received from certain members of Parliament, a number of members of the Council and Assembly visited England in July, 1908, and were received by Sir Edward Grey, who gave them assurances that Great Britain would always strive to remedy the legitimate grievances of Egyptians. In the meantime Sir Eldon Gorst was meeting the situation by granting increased political rights to the Egyptians. For some time before his resignation, Lord Cromer had been considering the wisdom of taking steps to associate the Egyptians more directly with their own affairs. He, however, had done nothing, and his inclination seemed to have been more particularly to develope the control of the Provincial Councils over local matters. Sir Eldon Gorst went further. Besides giving the Provincial Councils a large measure of control over local administration and especially education, he enlarged the scope of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly, bringing under their purview important questions which formerly had been the concern of the Government alone. He made a notable pronouncement of his policy about this time in an interview, which he gave to a widely-read native paper "El Mokattam," and which was felt to be called for by the rumours in circulation in Egypt after the establishment of constitutional rule in Turkey. In this, he re-stated the British view as to the occupation of the country and the demand for a Parliament. Great Britain, he declared, had no intention of proclaiming a protectorate over Egypt, on the other hand recent events in Turkey in no way affected the question of self-government in Egypt. It would be folly to think of introducing unrestricted parliamentary Government at present, the conditions for its successful working not being in existence. The "wild and foolish" agitation on this question only served to confer in the impression that the Egyptians were not yet fit to govern themselves. At the same time steps were being taken to give them a much greater part in the management of local affairs. If the Egyptians showed that the existing institutions and the new provincial Councils could do useful work, it would prove the best argument for extending their powers.

A POLITICAL MURDER.

Far, however, from the extremist agitation being allayed by the concessions which had been made, and the guarded suggestion of others to follow, in February 1910 Egypt was horrified by the assassination of Boutros Pasha, the Premier. The year 1909 had been one of comparative quiet, but the events of 1910 showed that the extreme wing of the native agitation had been none the less active, though less evident. The arrest and execution of the assassin followed and for some time afterwards the political atmosphere of Egypt was in high ferment. The administration, suddenly awakened to the condition which affairs had reached, took measures to prevent a recurrence of political crime, but they could not bridle the burst of Anglophobia, which culminated in the rejection of the Suez Canal scheme by the General Assembly without any attempt at genuine discussion. This showed the unsuitability of the Egyptians for participation in self-government and in the annual review of Egyptian administration, which he issued a month ago, Sir Eldon Gorst had to take a very gloomy view of both the Council and the Assembly. He said that they had both shown an increasing tendency to become mere instruments of the Nationalist agitation against the occupation. "The main idea of that party has been," he said, "to bring the occupation to an end by making its task an impossibility, and the chief methods employed consist in undermining the influence of the Anglo-Egyptian officials by constant abuse, insulting all Egyptians who do not take up an antagonistic attitude to British control, and inciting to disorder whenever an opportunity offers." In the execution of this programme, the General Assembly, and Legislative Council lent themselves as auxiliaries with the result that their newly-acquired importance was used as a weapon against those to whom they owed it. The Legislative Council thus became not a body contributing to the work of government but a body deliberately setting itself to render the business of government impossible, and the conclusion which Sir Eldon Gorst drew is that "the policy of ruling this country in co-operation with native Ministers is at the present time incompatible with that of encouraging the development of so-called representative institutions."

In view of this strong and open statement, it is impossible to regard the concessions which have been made to the Egyptian party as anything but premature and ill-advised.

THE ASHE MURDER.

Another Brahmin Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 12.

A correspondent at Coimbatore writes :—

One of the accused arrested at Tinnevelly, named Sankarkrisna Iyer, has made a confession. He has told the police that he came there about two years ago. He appears to have come with Nilkanta Aiyar, arrested at Calcutta.

On information received from the C. I. D., at Tinnevelly, Mr. Arputhasami Pillay, Circle Inspector of Coimbatore, searched the houses of two ex-students of the London Mission School and the house of a student of the London Mission School. The police also searched the house of Mr. C. K. Subramania Mudaliar, B. A., Pleader and Secretary of Devastanam Committee. The articles taken away by the police included photos of Tilak, Lajpat Rai and Arabinda Ghose, and books.

One Arunachalam, who was recently arrested and brought here from Calcutta, is now kept in custody in the sub-jail, Palmacottah. The boy is said to have confessed that he was in possession of a revolver and he was closely connected with the assassin Vanchi Iyer in the conspiracy. Further evidence collected seems to show that these two met in Bridge Station a day or two prior to the murder.

A Brahmin has been arrested at Krishnapuram.

About thirteen persons altogether have now been arrested at Shencottah and Punalur.

TINNEVELLY, JULY 12.

Nilkanta Iyer, who was recently arrested in Calcutta, in connection with the Ashe murder conspiracy case, has been identified as Govinda Narayan Dupay. The Police are busily engaged in translating the Tamil letters and other papers, that have been seized in the houses of the arrested persons.

Madasamy Pillay, of Tuticorin, another accused in the case, is still at large. Mr. Johnson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and a party of Reserve Police are searching for him.

Sivaramakrishna Iyer arrested in Bombay, in connection with the Ashe murder, has been brought down here to-day, and is lodged in the sub-jail. Eighteen arrests have been made up to the present in connection with the case and the police are busy translating vernacular correspondence and other papers found in the houses of the accused persons.

CALCUTTA TEMPLE DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

At Sealdah yesterday a case of considerable interest was opened before Mr. C. D. Ghosh, Police Magistrate. It was an application by Rai Budree Dass Bahadur, owner of a famous Jain temple for a rule against Suraj Mull, another rich Marwari and owner of a temple close by the Budree Dass temple to restrain the latter from erecting any building on the road between the two temples.

One or two formal witnesses having been examined the case was adjourned.

SHIPPING CHARGES ON TEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Correspondence has been passing for some time between the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the Indian Tea Association on the subject of the warehouse and shipping charges on tea, and the Port Commissioners have resolved that the receiving, laying down and shipping charges on tea be levied with effect from August next on the actual quantity of tea handled or shipped, irrespective of the number or size of chests, the present rates of six pies, two annas and nine pies respectively being taken as applicable to a nett weight of 100 lbs.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 12.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" conveying the 76th Punjabis, arrived at Karachi this morning from Chingwangtao. The following is the summary of passenger list :—15 first class ; 25 second class ; 859 deck, (76th Punjabis).

One death occurred amongst the troops during the voyage. The 76th Punjabis disembarked at noon and proceeded to Jhelum in two troop trains, leaving Kesmari at 8-3 p.m. and 8-33 p.m. to-day. The "Hardinge" will sail for Bombay to-morrow at 12 noon.

THE KINEMACOLOR.

THERE was a large audience at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, last evening, to see the new Kinemacolor pictures, the first exhibition of which last Saturday was given under exceptional and unfortunate conditions. Since then the management have been able to remove defects and the pictures are now shown clearly and without any uncommon results in colouring. Included in last night's successful performance was a realistic representation of the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial, in which the brilliant colours of a varied collection of troops helped to make up a handsome series of pictures. In the march past, which was perhaps the most effective part of this representation, the uniforms of the different regiments were well defined and correctly shown, while in the King's procession the softer tints of ladies' dresses were reproduced with equal fidelity. Among other coloured films which were especially good were some characteristic scenes on Brighton beach and an impressive representation of a heavy storm at Teneriffe, around the wreck of the s. s. "Tiflis." The latter being a new item in the programme, the audience were able to judge how much vividness and reality the presence of natural colours adds to the moving picture by contrast with some excellent films, in ordinary photographic colours, of the King's Coronation procession.

IT has been decided that the travelling allowance of Indian officers, appointed as Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrates, when moving on duty will, similarly with other officers of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, be governed by the Civil Service Regulations.

AN experience recently related by Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the Governor of New Jersey, illustrates the risks to which public men are exposed at the hands of the irresponsible American Press. When President of Princeton University he was lecturing one day on the formation of public opinion, and pictured a group of men sitting around the stove in a country store, spitting into a box of sawdust, and discussing the events of the neighbourhood. Such an exchange of views, he said, was worth more than the average New Yorker's practice of sticking his nose into a newspaper on his way to business and "experiencing a reaction which he calls his opinion." The lecturer added, that, whatever might be said of the chewing of tobacco, it had at least this advantage, that it gave a man time to think between sentences.

BENGAL JUTE FORECAST.

Effect on the Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

The consolidated preliminary jute forecast for Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam was issued at the Town Hall to-day by Mr, W. B. Haycock, Director of Agriculture, Bengal, in the presence of a large number of European and Marwari brokers and merchants. A change was made this year from the custom of previous years, and the forecast only included the estimated acreage sown with jute, no estimate being made of the number of bales as heretofore.

The consolidated figures for this year are 30,15,700 acres as against 29,37,800 of last year. The total area under jute in Bengal is estimated at 5,96,700 acres as compared with 5,87,800 acres last year, while the figures for Eastern Bengal and Assam are for 1911, 24,18,954 against 23 1-2 lakhs of acres last year, an increase of seven per cent. In Cooch Behar it is estimated that 20,000 acres have been sown this year, an increase of six thousand acres. The prospects of the crop are reported to be favourable in all the districts of Bengal except Howrah and the Sonthal Parganas. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the spring weather conditions were highly favourable to the sowing of a large area with jute. The sowings were earlier and a more high load than usual was put under the crops, but owing to the absence of intervals of fine weather the cultivators in many cases could not get on to the land to weed and thin the crop. Only the difficulty of weeding at the proper time prevented this year's crop being a bumper one.

LATER.

After the declaration of the jute forecast figures this morning, the jute balers were at first inclined to jump prices, but nobody was keen to trade and little was done. In bales 83 to 85 lakhs is the generally accepted outturn, and these figures provide for a fairly full crop. In the gunny market, consumers continued to hold off and business is of very hand-to-mouth order. Sellers keep firm and there is no prospect of lower prices.

There has been rather more doing in the money market, which is gaining in strength, there being a tendency for rates to disappear or to be curtailed in their currency.

Business in the share market was quiet and of a retail order and the tone was dull.

POLITICAL DACOITY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

In connection with the Lakshmankathi Political Dacoity, the Barisal Police this morning searched the house and shop of one Surendra Nath Dey, son of a Civil Court Amin of Barisal. A large quantity of gold and silver ornaments were taken away. No arrest was made.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Advocate-General's Strong Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

This afternoon Mr. Norton concluded his address in the Midnapore Damage suit. The Advocate-General then addressed the Court. He said that all the venomous vituperation and calumnious suggestions that malice and ill-will could in vent had been brought forward in this case without scruple and restraint. He described the plaintiff's witnesses as family witnesses with some unscrupulous Pleaders of Midnapur and discharged Government servants. He then referred to law points and had not concluded his address when the Court rose.

ALLEGED FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

Somewhat of an unusual case came up for hearing to-day before Mr. Cross, City Magistrate, when one Maruti Sakharam Khedkar, ex-carpentery master in the Poona Municipal Technical School, charged Mr. Rajgopal Naidu, Superintendent of the School, with fabricating false evidence against him. The accused and complainant, though both employed in the same institution under the City Municipality, were constantly at loggerheads. The matter appears to have come to a head on 14th December last, when Khedkar had to sign the pay-sheet for his previous month's salary. He alleges that he fixed a stamp to the sheet which was taken away to the Superintendent before he could sign over it. That it was soon after brought back when he signed over the stamp. It was then found that the stamp under his signature was one previously used and his allegation is that Naidu out of enmity to himself changed the stamp for the used one to get him into trouble. He was reported to the Municipal School Board and was eventually dismissed from his appointment.

The case is proceeding.

ORIENTALISTS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The conference of Orientalists began this morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Butler presiding.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY FUND.

Collections in Eastern Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 12.

The Moslem University work has been vigorously started in Eastern Bengal by Nawab Sir Salimullah Bahadur of Dacca, the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chowdhury and other Moslem leaders. Enthusiastic meetings were held at Noakali and Mymensingh, addressed by the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chowdhury and Mr. Shawkat Ali. The Moslems welcomed the great scheme. Subscriptions given at the meeting and promised in the two districts, are expected to amount to Rs. 15,000. Mr. Blackwood, the Collector, presided at Mymensingh and made a donation of Rs.100 as a mark of sympathy.

The provincial meetings will come off at Dacca on the 16th instant, and deputations will visit Comilla and Chittagong and all other districts. The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca and the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chowdhury are working hard for this object.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY CITY.

Government Orders on Dr. Bentley's Report.

DR. C. A. BENTLEY's report, upon the causes and control of malaria in Bombay, has been issued in book form, and is a bulky volume of 180 pages, which can be purchased at Rs. 4.

A letter written by the Chairman of the Malaria Investigation Committee, forwarding the report to Government, says:—

"The figures given by Dr. Bentley show the appalling prevalence of the disease, specially among children, in several parts of the town, while the annual pecuniary loss of 12 lakhs, which he calculates the disease to cause to the city, is only an indication of the suffering that is inflicted. On the other hand, Dr. Bentley makes it clear that the Island of Bombay is not naturally very malarious. He points out that there is no connection between the disease and climatic causes, while many of the natural conditions are favourable for dealing with the disease. It is the highly developed southern portion of the Island which is stricken with malaria and every outbreak that has occurred, whether in Mazagon, Malabar Hill, the New Docks or in the Fort Division, has been traceable to some clear and eradicable source. In view of the large works of development which are inevitable in Bombay, it is reassuring to know that such large works do not necessarily cause outbreaks of malaria. Various works have been completed without any outbreak, and even at the new docks, where the work is popularly supposed to have caused the severe epidemic of 1908, Dr. Bentley shows that this outbreak only occurred three years after the commencement of the undertaking. Dr. Bentley's conclusions may, we think, be accepted that such outbreaks are inevitable only when a permanent source of infection exists in the neighbourhood.

"The artificial nature of the hold of malaria is further established by the case of the Parsi community. As Dr. Bentley points out, this community is much above the average in their general standard of living, in education, and in their readiness to take advantage of medical advice. They are, moreover, not so liable to be affected by a rise in the prices of necessary food stuffs, the effect of which is so immediate in increasing malaria. Yet this community suffers, as Dr. Bentley's figures show, far more than any other from malaria. If it could be imagined that this was due to any racial susceptility, this would be disproved by the fact that in D Ward the Parsis do not suffer more than the other races. Moreover, in the wards in which they are chiefly affected, other races suffer, though not to the same extent; yet very severely and far more than in other wards. That the incidence of the disease coincides with the presence of a large number of wells—many of them inside houses—cannot be said to be accidental. The figures in Dr. Bentley's paragraph 167 shows that 75 per cent. of the breeding places of the most dangerous anopheles mosquito were to be found in these wells and cisterns, and it must be taken that these wells and cisterns are the chief local cause of infection.

"The necessity for early action appears obvious. The state of the southern portion of the Island is already serious, and important works are in progress or in contemplation, the proximity of which to permanent sources of infection may always cause another epidemic. Moreover, the development of the northern portion of the Island is rapidly progressing. There is a constant stream of migration towards it from the southern portion, and improved means of communication, also involving the means of spreading the disease, are being provided. Dr. Bentley declares, and we think proves, that the eradication of the disease is possible, but the difficulties of the task will clearly be greatly increased by further delay.

"It seems clear that some legislative power must be taken to ensure the entire prevention of the disease. It is, however, in the first place useless to enact sanitary clauses to which a penalty is attached, unless they will be given effect to by the magistrates, and the figures given by Dr. Bentley show how extremely lenient is the standard of magisterial action in Bombay. It seems further necessary to insert some provision to prevent the breeding of malaria bearing insects and to render wilful carelessness in this direction punishable. Such powers must doubtless be exercised with great discrection, but if they have not been found oppressive elsewhere it cannot be supposed that they will be found so in a city such as Bombay, where opportunities for appeal and public complaint are so readily available.

TREATMENT OF WELLS.

"In many cases objections have been raised on religious grounds to the entire closing of wells ; and in others, such as those of wells situated in gardens and compounds, the water of the wells may be beneficially used for various purposes, though the wells themselves are liable to become breeding places for mosquitoes. It is in wells such as these that fish of the species, mentioned in paragraphs 189 to 193 of the report, can be employed, and especially the kazari fish. These fish have not, we believe, been tried sufficiently in many of the Bombay wells, nor for sufficiently long a period, to enable the degree of pollution and of want of air which they can survive in interior wells to be stated with confidence ; and it is probable that in wells into which rubbish is thrown or finds its way, they are of little use in keeping down mosquito larvæ. But in many wells their presence has been found beneficial, and we consider that an effort should be made to extend the use of this cheap and innocuous method of dealing with the existing evil. We consider, therefore, that wells should be divided by the Health Department of the Municipality into the following classes :—

(1) Those within or close to houses which are found to be polluted with sewage, or whose conditions render their successful stocking with fish impracticable. These should be, if possible, filled up, or, if not filled up, covered with a covering of concrete and masonry impervious to air.

(2) Similar wells, which are genuinely and regularly used for religious purposes. These should be covered with a concrete cover with a trap-door of gauze covering, through which water may be drawn. These wells should be licensed, and the license should be withdrawable by the Commissioner in the event of the trap-door being found not to be mosquito-proof, or to be left constantly open. The license should be renewable on a payment of Rs. 5, but in the event of a second withdrawl being necessary, the well should be subject to closing on the order of the Commissioner.

(3) Wells inside or in the vicinity of houses in which anopheles larvæ are discovered. The owners of these should be required (a) either to fill up or cover hermetically such wells, or in cases in which the water is required for use for religious purposes, to cover with a double gauze-cover. In the later case a license would be issued, and would be withdrawable as in the case of class (2) above, and would be re-issuable only on payment, or (b) to clean them and stock them with fish which would in the first instance be supplied by the Municipality. These wells would be subject to constant inspection, fortnightly or, if necessary, weekly. They would be licensed by the Commissioner, without the payment of any fee, and in cases in which the well was found not to be kept clear from rubbish, or in which the stock of fish had died out or become insufficient, as proved by the presence of anopheles larvæ, the license would be withdrawn by the Commissioner and would only be reissuable on the payment of a fee of Rs. 5. Although the amount of inspection involved in these proposals would necessarily be large and constant, we consider that there is no reason why it should be in any way inquisitorial ; and the annoyance often caused by such visits, however inoffensively conducted, could be prevented by having them on a fixed day for each locality, so that owners could be present and could satisfy themselves of the fairness of the method in which the inspection was carried out.

"We consider that in this way full respect would be payable to religious prejudices without allowing these prejudices to develop, through facilities permitted for mosquito breading, into a danger, not merely to the persons holding them, but to their neighbours. The opinions of well-known Parsi priests, quoted by Dr Bentley, show that there is no reason why wells should not be kept in a sanitary condition without interfering with any religious belief.

"Undoubtedly the best way of dealing with really badly infected wells is to fill them up entirely. We believe that the objection to doing so is often based on the expensive nature of the work. We consider that the Corporation would be spending money most usefully towards the prevention of malaria if they agreed to contribute half of the cost, provided that the wells were filled in within a specified date after its being condemned.

ESTABLISHMENT.

"We agree with Dr. Bentley in thinking that a full-time establishment would alone really be effectual at least until the amount of malaria is very greatly reduced. There is no doubt a large and efficient staff in the Health Department, but they have extremely onerous and varied duties of their own, and they cannot be expected to give more than general attention to the prevention of malaria. Moreover, we are impressed with the small extent to which blood examination and other tests, which are invaluable in detecting the extent of malaria, have been carried out in the past, and we think that the best way of insuring organised work both of prevention and investigation in Bombay would be to attach a Special Assistant for this purpose to the Executive Health Officer. We think that the establishment could be arranged on the lines suggested by Dr. Bentley, but the additional expense to the Municipality would be greatly reduced by the utilization of the existing anti-malarial staff employed by the Municipality and by their concentration in the worst infected areas such as Dhobi Talao and Fort North. Moreover, the plague establishment, which is fully worked during a few months of the year only, would be engaged during the rains on anti-malarial work. We feel that the staff would work in a more systematic and methodical manner when concentrated under one officer than as at present when distributed among the different Deputy Health Officers.

The increased distribution of quinine in a palatable form, as recommended by Dr. Bentley, we regard as an useful auxiliary, and we think that it should be adopted at the Municipal dispensaries. As a remedial measure however, it should be regarded as altogether subordinate to the necessity for preventive work."

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Government has issued the following resolution:—

The Governor in Council has read with great interest the report submitted by Dr. Bentley, which contains the results of the investigation initiated by Government in 1908, and conducted by him from May 1909 to April 1911. The report has been prepared with marked ability and painstaking thoroughness. It presents a complete account of the conditions that govern the prevalent of malaria in the City of Bombay, and of the measures that are necessary for its eradication.

The investigations were conducted under the control of a Committee constituted as follows:—the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a member representing the Bombay Port Trust, the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company and the Chief Medical Officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The total cost amounted to Rs. 41,662, which was shared as follows :—Government, Rs. 32,662 ; the Bombay Municipality, Rs. 4,000 ; the Port Trustees Rs. 4,000 ; and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Rs. 1,000. The Governor in Council desire to congratulate Dr. Bentley upon the satisfactory completion of his labours and the thanks of Government should be conveyed to him. His Excellency in Council also desires to express his appreciation of the services rendered by the members of the Committee and by all the gentlemen, both official and non-official, mentioned in the preface to the report. The Government of the United States of America should also be addressed with reference to the assistance rendered by Colonel Gorgas of their Sanitary Service.

The report is based on the principle that malaria infection from man to man is carried by certain species of mosquito and that if these species could be prevented from breeding, malaria as an endemic disease, capable of becoming epidemic in favourable circumstances would disappear. This principle is now generally accepted in dealing with sanitation under eastern conditions and it has been applied with unvarying success in many parts of the East wherever natural facilities were favourable. There is no reason to suppose that equal success would not attend, sustained and well directed effort in Bombay. It is the earnest hope of the Govenor in Council that as a result of this investigation the scourge of malaria may cease in Bombay, and it is his intention to do all in his power to further effort directed to attain this end.

It is clearly shown that malaria in Bombay is due to internal infection and that outside infection may be disregarded. The disease is endemic and at intervals when conditions favour a spread, it becomes widely epidemic. The facts concerning the endemicity of malaria may be briefly summarised—the south of the Island is more infected than the north, and of the former sub-division the worst infected areas are comprised within the Esplanade, North Fort, Mandvi and Dhobi Talao sections of the town. Taking the population by race or caste, it is found that malaria is comparatively more prevalent among the Parsis than among any other community. In support of this fact, Dr. Bentley cites the higher percentage of enlarged spleens among Parsi children and the general low vitality of the race as indicated by their failure to show a natural increase, no great excess of births over deaths taking place amongst them from year to year.

LOSS OF WAGE-EARNING POWER.

The rate of mortality directly due to malaria is comparatively speaking small, but the amount of ill-health caused by this disease is enormous and gravely affects the economic efficiency of the population. At a very conservative estimate Dr. Bentley puts the direct loss in wage-earning capacity alone at ten and a half lakhs of rupees a year, and if indirect losses be included, it may be said that a sum of twenty-nine lakhs of rupees represents the annual cost to the city. It fortunately appears clear that at a comparatively insignificant expenditure malaria can be easily controlled, and this cause of disease and economic loss can be eradicated.

By far the most dangerous carrier of malaria infection in Bombay is the mosquito known as "Neocellia stephensi." Its most common breeding grounds are open wells situated within the precincts of domestic houses in those parts of the city that show the greatest malaria infection, but it is so adaptable that it will breed in cisterns, fountains, masonry and other tanks, tubs, barrels, tin pots and other minor collections of water and in open pools of water. Larvæ have been found in wells of clear water in daily use, and in the deep reservoir of clear water on Malabar Hill. This mosquito can breed in salt or brackish water.

The conclusions that have been reached regarding public measures of malaria prevention for Bombay are as follows :—(1) The measures should be directed against all mosquitoes, but the suppression or reduction of the species of anopheles that carry the disease must first be aimed at. (2) The measures must be so contrived and directed as to bring about not merely a mitigation of the disease but the eradication of autochthonous malaria from the city. (3) The more rapidly the measures are carried into effect the greater will be the certainty of their complete success. (4) The main sources of infection are at present localized ; but, failing effective measures, they may spread throughout the Island.

A MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN.

The responsibility for carrying into operation these measures devolves upon the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and the Governor in Council trusts that the Corporation will address itself to the task with energy and carry through the operations to success without delay. He has no doubt that the Corporation will meet with the willing co-operation of all classes of citizens now that careful investigation has shown what is necessary. The large public bodies, such as the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust, and the two great railway administrations have already shown their willingness to co-operate, and they will no doubt undertake the necessary measures within the areas subject to their jurisdiction. The Corporation should be informed that Government will give steady support to their endeavours.

In the first place it will be necessary for the Corporation to consider the following proposals :—(1) To decide whether the measures shall be taken against all mosquitoes or be directed specially against those responsible for malaria ; (2) to vote sufficient money for the purpose ; (3) to sanction the appointment of a Special Assistant to the Executive Health Officer, who can devote his whole time to the direction and supervision of the necessary measures; (4) to sanction an increase in the existing subordinate staff of the Health Department, so as to allow of the necessary numbers of Inspectors and Labourers required for the work ; (5) to obtain adequate legal powers for carrying

bay could be completely freed from mosquitoes. The cost of measures directed against the malaria carrier alone would not be much more than one lakh annually for the whole of A, B, C, D, and E Wards of the City, while the area of the most intense infection (A, B and C Wards) could be adequately dealt with for an annual expenditure of Rs. 50,000. These sums do not take into account the staff of the Health Department whose services would be utilized, but provide for a complete new organization. The most dangerous permanent breeding places of the malaria carrier—the house wells in the fort and Dhobi Talao—could probably be protected by filling in or by providing proper covers for a capital expenditure of Rs. 50,000 and for another Rs 50,000 one-half of the remaining wells to the south of the Grant Road could be effectively protected. The Governor in Council will be prepared to provide a sum of Rs.1,00,000 from Provincial revenues and to place it at the disposal of the Corporation to assist them in the campaign as soon as he has received a satisfactory assurance that they will proceed with vigorous measures under proper direction for the eradication of malaria from Bombay.

"The Governor in Council agrees that for effective working it is necessary that the operations should be under the control of a Special Assistant Health Officer whose whole time should be devoted to this duty.

"Dr. Bentley has fully discussed the important question of the additional legal powers that are required for the success of the proposed campaign. In two respects the law requires to be supplemented, firstly, in order to declare "mosquito breeding" a statutory nuisance and, secondly, in order to invest the Municipal Commissioner with power not only to take action himself for the abatement of such a nuisance, but to delegate the power to the Executive Health Officer or to a responsible assistant. A Bill to effect the necessary amendments in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, will now be drafted. It is also suggested that a system of registering and licensing collections of water, such as wells, etc., should form part of the campaign. As indicated above, Government are prepared to make a grant limited to one lakh of rupees to cover the cost of filling in or permanently covering dangerous wells south of Grant Road, which will thus be effected without cost to the owners. Those persons who may prefer a more uncertain method of protection (e.g., well covers with trap doors, stocking with fish or both) should be required to take out a license for which a fee would be charged. The Governor in Council desires to be favoured with the opinion of the Corporation on the suggestions for the amendment of the Act and on the proposed system of licenses.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUININE.

"While mosquito reduction must constitute the chief measure in malaria prevention in the City, the use of quinine as a prophylactic and curative agent should not be neglected. It has been suggested that quinine might be distributed through the agency of tea-room keepers and small dealers generally in the shape of sugar-coated tablets done up in stoppered phials. This suggestion commends itself to His Excellency in Council, and he has already taken measures to ascertain the cost and other particulars regarding this form of the drug. When the investigations are complete, the results will be communicated to the Corporation.

"Dr. Bentley suggests that the wealthier members of the various communities of the City should be asked to organize measures for the gratuitous distribution of quinine among the poorer inhabitants in the worst malaria-infected parts of the City. His Excellency in Council commends this suggestion to charitable citizens of Bombay, and he trusts that the members of the medical profession belonging to the different communities will be able to place themselves at the head of a movement designed to carry it out.

"In conclusion, His Excellency in Council desires to quote with approval the last paragraph of the report which runs as follows :—

"Finally, it may be urged that the measures that have been suggested should be given close consideration. It is often claimed that not only is Bombay the wealthiest City of India, but she is the largest as regards population and the most advanced as regards education and the general enlightenment of her citizens. She possesses local self-government, and an up-to-date municipal administration, and her resources per head of the population are far larger than those of any other municipality in India. The problem of malaria prevention in the City is far more easy, as far as natural difficulties are concerned, than that to be faced in many other places; not only can malaria be reduced, but it can be absolutely eradicated from the greater part of Bombay; and the expenditure required is not only well within the means of the City, but would amount to less than a tenth part of the loss occasioned each year by the disease."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," July 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, which left Aden, at 3 a.m., to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Blyth, Miss	Rhodde, Mr R R
Harris, Mr F G and Mrs	Russell, Mrs M M
Haigh, Miss L	Sherrington, Mrs
Harding, Mr	Shaw, Mr A
Ibram, Mr S M	Waldron, Mr E M
Joel, Mr S	Warrall, Mr B
Mr Sharington's native servant	Wells, Mr H C
	Wills, Mr H
Nightingale, Mrs E S	Welsh, Dr L

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Allanby, Mr S	Kidd, Mr A D
Ahmed, Mr C M	Keogh, Mr W E
Burton, Mr F H	Kadirbaksh, Mr H
Bakewell, Mr J H	Lowrie, Mr A E
Bannerjee, Mr B	Lall, Mr R N
Barton, Maj H J	Livesley, Mr J
Beramjee, Dr K and Mrs	Mehta, Mr S N
Batchelor, Hon Mr Justice	Majuindar, Mr J H
	Marks, Mr H M
Bana, Mr	McMahon, Mr P S
Bromley, Mr S	Murray, Mr R
Balfour, Mr J A	Nelson, Rev A S
Binning, Mr F J	Norie, Lt-Col E C
Birch, Mr R	Noel, Mr G W
Churchill, Mr D C, Mrs and 2 children	Paget, Lt H E G
	Pillay, Mr T R
Cartwright, Mr C L	Pudumjee, Mr N S
Chandlum, Mr A K	Pt Said to Karechi
Dovetail, Mr C N	Rao, Mr P J
Desai, Mr M D	Rahim, Mr
Das, Mr H N	Seton-Browne, Maj C L
Dew, Mr J	Sen, Mr S K
Easson, Mr A E	Stileman, Miss
Finnis, Capt B H	Thom, Maj G St Clair
Ghosh, Mr P N	Thaddens, Mr T M
Hood, Mr H H	Thacker, Mrs
Hargreaves, Mr W H	Wigby, Mr F G
Henderson, Mr N	Wardle, Mr H
Hoare, Mr C E	White, Mr G S
Houston, Mr A N	Ward, Mr A W
Howard, Mr E	Walker, Mr W J
Irvine, Mr M	Wakins, Miss M
Imms, Mr A D	Williams, Mrs H S
Knowles, Mr J E	Wass, Mr J H
Knight, Mr A S	White, Sir C A

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Abdul Rajah Suleman Budd, Col	Juggat Singh, A D C
	McGowan, Mr J
Bhargava, Mr M P	McLeod, Lt-Col W K
Babu Umrao Singh	Napier, Mr C E
Bhargava, Mr A P	Rothery-Nutt, Maj A C
Btown, Mr E	Ram Singh
Dod, Col O C W	Sir Pertab Singh of Idar
Dunlop, Mr P W	Swan, Mr P
H H Maharaj Doulat Singh of Idar	Smallwood, Mr E
	Varley, Mr F J
Hammit Singh	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Barker, Mr R C	Radmore, Mr T
Lee, Capt M G	Sexton, Capt E J
Pemberton, Lt E H	

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Eidname, Mr M J

Per s. s. "City of Glasgow," July 13.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Glasgow," Commander H. Findlay, is due to arrive here at daylight on the 13th instant, with the following passengers who will be landed at "C" shed Prince's Dock at about 11 a. m. :—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Nazgier, Mr S	Sobby, Mr S

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Ascelle, Mr C	Collins, Mr S
Bird, Miss J M	Tayloy, Mr F

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.—Jackson, Mr

NAPLES TO KARACHI.—Jarvis Wilson, Mrs

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Primary Instruction in Rural Areas.

THE following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay :—

In October 1909, Government requested the Director of Public Instruction to report whether it would not be possible to take in respect of indigenous schools in the Presidency proper action somewhat similar to that which has been so successful with regard to Mulla schools in Sind under the guidance of Mr. Wright, Educational Inspector in Sind. Paragraph 2 of the letter to the Director was as follows:—"2. I am to remark that private schools exist in many villages in the Presidency, and Government consider that if efforts were made to improve them, the result would be an appreciable spread of elementary education at a less cost than is contemplated in the plans now under consideration. A moderate proficiency in reading, writing and arithmetic is all that children in rural areas can be expected to attain and elementary instruction in these subjects could be provided in many places by the means of small private schools supported by moderate money grants." The proposals made by the Director, as well as a report from Mr. Wright, submitted by him, were referred to the Commissioners, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, with a request that they would favour Government with their opinion after consulting selected Collectors on the subject. Government, after careful consideration of the report of the Director of Public Instruction and the views of the Commissioners, have issued the following orders :—

"The following questions are discussed in these papers:—a) The sub-division of primary schools maintained by the local boards into classes, one (to be termed rural schools) teaching up to the fourth standard only and the other, or full primary schools, teaching all the seven vernacular standards; (b) the simplification of the curriculum for the former class; (c) the encouragement of indigenous schools; and (d) the raising of the minimum age for appearance at the vernacular final examination.

"The reasons that led to the suggestion of the proposed sub-division of primary schools (outside municipal areas) into two classes may be explained. The pupils attending those schools are for the most part the sons of agriculturists. As a rule, they do not remain at school for more than four years. All that they require is a thorough grounding in the three R's to which may be added some general knowledge of the geography of their country and instruction in the system of village accounts. On the other hand, the trading classes require a more extended course of education, and the present vernacular course is fairly adapted to their wants. It is, therefore, proposed that all primary schools should be divided into two classes, rural and full primary. The latter would be maintained only in the larger villages where there is a considerable proportion of the population that requires the longer course.

"The Governor in Council approves this proposal and is of opinion that the final decision as to the location of these two sorts of schools should rest with the Director of Public Instruction, but the district officers should be consulted in all cases, and local opinion should be fully ascertained.

"The full primary schools will be located in the larger villages. Boys of the smaller villages, desiring to proceed to the higher standards, will have to attend full primary schools in the larger villages, and in some cases may have to live in the latter. In order to prevent hardship, the Governor in Council directs that a system of scholarships should be instituted on a wide basis so as to meet the case of boys from villages where there is only a rural school, wishing to attend a full primary school. In most cases parents and guardians will be able to make their own arrangements, and a fairly wide system of scholarships should obviate any pecuniary difficulties that might operate to prevent a clever boy of the agricultural class from undergoing the full vernacular course. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit detailed proposals for the establishment of such scholarships.

"It is clearly shown that the present 'rural' course does not fulfil the requirements of the agriculturists. It extends over too many years, it is too literary and it attempts to teach too much. The Governor in Council accordingly approves the proposal that the standards for rural schools should be drawn up entirely in the interests of the children of agriculturists. The course should extend over four years only; it should be complete in itself, and should be concerned mainly with imparting to the pupils a thorough grounding in the three R's with perhaps a little of village accounts and the geography of the district. Such a course may appear to be too elementary, but the Governor in Council is of opinion that the first problem is to reduce the vast mass of illiteracy, and when this end has been attained, and when the general level of interest in education and of teaching efficiency has been raised, other subjects may be added to the curriculum for rural schools.

FRAMING OF COURSES.

"The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that divisional committees, consisting of the Educational Inspector, heads of vernacular training colleges, two experienced deputy educational inspectors, representatives of the largest primary schools and of successful indigenous schools should be convened by the Director of Public Instruction with instruction to frame a simplified four years' course for the rural schools on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraph. In considering the course for Marathi-speaking districts, the committee should be requested to report whether in their opinion both the balbodh and the modi styles of writing should be taught or only the former, and reasons should be fully stated for the recommendation they may make in this respect.

"It is most desirable that facilities should be provided so that a boy starting in the rural school may be able to pass to the full primary school. To secure this object it is necessary to correlate the two courses. The Governor in Council considers that it will probably be found convenient to make the first four standards in both classes of schools exactly correspond. It is also desirable that the whole primary course should be revised, more especially in regard to the teaching of history and geography.

"In the Director of Public Instruction's report for 1909-10, an account was given of experiments made with the view of adjusting school hours to the requirements of rural economy but it was admitted that these experiments had not shown very successful results, though their continuance was enjoined. The Governor in Council trusts that in the proposed rural schools it will be possible to carry these experiments much further, since the masters will not be trammelled by the needs of boys who desire a full vernacular course.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

With regard to the question of encouraging indigenous schools, it appears that there has been some misunderstanding of the intention of Government. It was not intended that the growth of these institutions should be forced. The proposal was that wherever it was found that a village without a public school had provided itself with a private school, it would be good policy to encourage the latter, either as a substitute for a local board school or until one could be started. The maximum grant admissible to an indigenous school has recently been raised from Rs. 88 to Rs. 150. The revision of the rural courses suggested above will bring them more within the competence of private masters. The action proposed by the Director of Public Instruction is generally approved by Government. His suggestions are as follows :—

'(a) That Mamlatdars should be instructed to bring at once to the notice of the deputy educational inspector the existence of any unregistered indigenous school.

'(b) That an inspecting officer should visit such schools as soon as convenient, and see how far they are deserving of aid, care being taken to deal with them in a broad-minded way.

'(c) That neighbouring local board or municipal masters should be instructed to advise and help any indigenous master who seeks their assistance, but not to visit or interfere with his school unasked.

'(d) That villagers should be advised to arrange for the opening of a private school with the promise of Government aid, when no better arrangement can be made.

'(e) That retired masters, or qualified men applying for employment, which we cannot give them should be encouraged to open private schools in villages, with the promise of a grant.

'(f) That when circumstances permit, the grant should be paid oftener than once a year. This would involve more of clerical work in the deputies' offices, most of which are already overdone with it; and also a longer round on the part of the taluka peon who goes round the taluka monthly with the pay of the local board masters, and who might be entrusted with the indigenous grants as well.

'(g) That private masters should be rewarded for extra efficiency, and the boys should occasionally receive presents of books and slates.'

"In the opinion of Government, proposal (e) should be carried out with discrimination. A real indigenous school is one that has been started by the initiative of the villagers themselves, not one that has been opened by an outsider at the instigation of the Department.

"The Governor in Council has carefully considered the question of the minimum age for admission of candidates to the vernacular final examination. It appears to him that the reduction of the minimum age for appearance at the examination from 17 to 15 has been justified by the results. It induces many students to complete the vernacular course, who otherwise would not do so, and the recent demand for new schools could not have been met but for the greatly increased number of qualified men available. It is clear that the present arrangement fulfils the objects which were contemplated. Having regard to these considerations, the Governor in Council is not disposed at present to raise the age-limit.

"These orders will apply in the first instance only to the Presidency proper. The Governor in Council would be glad to receive a report from the Director of Public Instruction after consultation with the Commissioners as to how far they are applicable to Sind."

AN IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER.

Kings and Ministers its Contributors.

Which is the most important newspaper in the kingdom? Ninety-nine people out of a hundred would probably reply, the "Times." But they would be wrong, that is, if one may judge the importance of a newspaper by the official character of its news.

The title really belongs to the "London Gazette," the oldest and least read of any newspaper in the country. It is issued by the Government, and is the channel of communication between Royalty, the Cabinet, and the people. Kings and Queens have written for it while Cabinet Ministers are regular contributors. Its advertisements are regulated by law, and no great manufacturer could obtain a "puff," even although he were willing to pay £10 000 a line for it.

NEVER SOLD AT A BOOKSTALL.

The "Gazette" varies considerably in size. Sometimes it consists merely of one page, and sometimes between 400 and 500. In one memorable week, in 1847—the "Railway Year"—so many Parliamentary notices had to be published that the "Gazette" for one week totalled about 3,000 pages; but the price always remains the same—namely, 1s., and it is said to yield a profit of about £20,000 a year, in spite of the fact that it has never been sold at a railway bookstall and no newsboy has ever cried its name in the street. Practically the only people who buy it are Government officials and lawyers.

The "Gazette" is the oldest and at the same time the youngest newspaper in the kingdom, as well as being the most important. It was first published in 1665, in the reign of Charles II., and has ever since appeared twice a week, with supplementary issues now and then if required. It was first published at Oxford, as the Court was in residence there during the plague, but when the latter abated it was brought to London, and for more than 130 years has been published by Messrs. Harrison, the well-known printers of St. Martin's Lane. At the same time, it is the youngest newspaper on account of the fact that it was only a few months ago that it contained the following announcement:—

"This Journal has been registered at the G.P.O. for transmission by inland post as a newspaper."

COPY RETURNED WITH PROOFS.

Previously it had been regarded as a Government publication only, and was dispatched "O.H.M.S.," in this way escaping postal charges altogether; but apparently the Government saw a way to reap a few extra halfpennies.

The "Gazette" is probably the only paper which returns the original copy to its authors along with the proof. This is done in the case of communications from the Sovereign and Cabinet Ministers In the old days heaps of such documents lay about in the store-room.

Long ago before the advent of the telegraph and special editions, the "Gazette" offices were besieged by anxious crowds who had no other channel from which to learn the news.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

An interesting illustration of the important position held by the "Gazette" before newspapers and telegraphs were what they are, is furnished by the manner in which the news of the Battle of the Alma was made public in 1854. The news was received by the Secretary of State on Saturday evening. There were no newspapers until Sunday, and it was important that the public anxiety should be allayed by the widest possible circulation of such a piece of news.

Mr. James Harrison was sent for, and the position explained to him when he reached Downing Street. He immediately thought of the theatres. There were three of them open; why not have the telegram read out there? The plan was considered excellent, and Mr. Harrison returned to St. Martin's Lane, set up the news with his own hands, and sent men round to the theatres with early copies of the "Gazette." "See the manager," were the instruction to the messengers. "Take no refusal. Insist on having the performance stopped by order of the Secretary of State, while this news is read out." The men obeyed the orders to the letter, and at Drury Lane and other theatres the scenes were historic. In the meantime Mr. Harrison made his way to the Mansion House and communicated the glad tidings to the Lord Mayor and sheriffs.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

In the second round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield, the 1st Middlesex, stationed at Dum Dum, beat the Y. M. C. A. by 3 goals to love. The latter played one short throughout.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, JULY 12.

In the second round of the Polo Tournament this afternoon, the 34th Poona Horse beat the Royal Engineers by 10 goals to 2, and the 20th Deccan Horse beat the 14th Hussars by 4 goals to 2. During a scrimmage in the second game Captain Astley received a blow on the side of the head from a glancing stick but was not rendered "hors de combat."

CHEATING EXTRAORDINARY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Gough charged Baloo Govind, a Hindu, with cheating three persons in respect of Rs. 11.

Superintendent Williamson prosecuted. He said that a novel mode of cheating was adopted by the accused. The accused was employed as a servant by a contractor, named Peelaji, and he used to take his master's cattle out for grazing. Some time ago, he was dismissed. While engaged in Peelaji's service the accused came to know where different people kept their cattle. Being out of employment and in want, the accused took from time to time cattle belonging to different persons from their grazing ground to the cattle pound and received eight annas per head as his reward for bringing in stray cattle. As the accused took no less than twenty-two heads of cattle to the pound, the Superintendent of the pound became suspicious and informed the police. The accused was arrested and he made a full confession of his guilt. His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Hearing of the Appeal.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward heard the appeals of Narayan Pandurang Mehendale and Wasudeo Vishvanath Athvale, who were convicted by Mr. P. E. Percival, Sessions Judge of Satara, of offences punishable under Sections 121A, 122, 123 and 124A of the Penal Code. The first appellant was sentenced to three and a half years' and the second to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that there was a secret society at Satara from 1907 onwards, which was a branch of the "Abhinav Bharat" Society of Nasik and that the accused, who were leaders of that society, had conspired to wage war against the King, to collect men for that purpose and otherwise to prepare for it, that they had concealed the existence of the design by administering an oath of secrecy to members of the society in and after 1907.

His Honour was of opinion, that in the case of these accused, the conspiracy was really serious and that there was no knowing to what lengths it might have gone if it had not been fortunately nipped in the bud owing to the vigilance of the British and Aundh State authorities; in a word, that there was a difference in degree and not in kind between this conspiracy and recent conspiracies in other parts of India. The evidence against the accused consisted chiefly of the depositions of the boys who were members of this society, the confessions of these accused and the documents and explosives discovered at Aundh.

Mr. D. A. Tuljapurkar appeared for the first appellant and Mr. H. G. Kulkarni for the second; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader, Mr. L. A. Shah, was for the Crown.

The main grounds of appeal were that the learned Judge was wrong in holding that the conspiracy was proved; that the appellants had nothing to do with the things found during the search in the house of the first accused in the case; that the oaths administered by the accused were harmless and that the charge of sedition had not been proved.

Mr. Tuljapurkar, in arguing the appeal on behalf of the first appellant, said his client was tried at Satara along with two others. The prosecution case, shortly put, was that in consequence of certain information received from a witness in the case in May 1910, certain discoveries were made in Aundh, a native state where certain revolutionary documents and a half-prepared bomb were found. It was alleged that his client received an oath from one Barve at Kalyan, while travelling in a Nasik train, and that after that he formed a conspiracy at Satara and administered oaths to others. The conspiracy, it was further alleged, continued till 1910 and that the first accused in the case, who has not appealed, prepared the bomb. The learned Judge had held that the conspiracy had been proved and that the three accused were leaders of the society.

The whole testimony, Mr. Tuljapurkar said, consisted of oral and documentary evidence. The oral evidence, supported by confessions, was given to prove the conspiracy. The documentary evidence was put in to connect the first accused with the two appellants. One of the assessors had found his client not guilty while another found him guilty of sedition in 1907 and 1908 and of concealing the design to wage war.

WAS THERE A CONSPIRACY?

His contention before their Lordships would be that first of all there was no conspiracy, and even if there was, it had ended in 1908. There was nothing to connect his client with the things found in the search and there was no evidence to connect his client with those things. If his client was at all guilty he was guilty of acts done in 1907 and 1908. There was a gap between 1908 and 1910 and the prosecution had not shown any connection since. The most important part in the case was the confession.

His client was a resident of Aundh, his house was searched on 16th June 1910, and a few months after, he was sent to Satara as a witness in the case and his first statement was recorded by Mr. Bhide, First Class Magistrate, on the 9th August, as a statement made by a witness. Four days after the accused made another statement before the same Magistrate. Four days later, that is on the 17th August, he was arrested and his confession was taken down by Mr. Kuntambekar on the 7th September last. The first statement gave a detailed account of the conspiracy. In the second statement, the accused retracted his story as given in the first, and said he had made it because he was threatened to be kicked out of the State and was tortured. In the third statement several new matters were introduced.

Mr. Tuljapurkar then referred to the statement made by the second appellent, as it was remarked by the learned Sessions Judge, that it corroborated the two statements of the first appellant and said in these confessions, there was no mention whatever of the bomb and documents found in May 1910, in the Aundh State.

The learned Pleader next commented on the oral evidence in the case and then said that all the depositions and the confessions put together did not amount to a conspiracy because in this case it rested on intention only and there was no particular design.

Sir Chandavarkar.—What do you mean by intention?

Mr. Tuljapurkar.—There was nothing stated as to how the overt acts were to be done. There would be no conspiracy unless there was a particular scheme.

Mr. Tuljapurkar then cited several authorities to support his proposition and said the whole case amounted to this that several proposals were made but no agreement was arrived at for a particular object

In answer to Mr. Justice Hayward, the Pleader said that the oath was that he would strive for the independence of his country and that, in itself would not be criminal. Most of the members understood that they were to achieve independence by means of industrial developments. It was only one person that had suggested the use of arms, There was nothing in the confessions against the accused for attaining unlawful things by illegal means.

Mr. Justice Hayward remarked that they were not trying whether the witnesses conspired and what they understood, but they were trying the question whether the two accused conspired or not and what they understood; whether the accused wanted to attain independence by lawful means or not was a question of evidence.

Mr. Tuljapurkar said his submission was that his client did not conspire even with the other two accused in the case, leaving aside the question of other witnesses, some of whom, the Sessions Judge remarked, were untrustworthy. He admitted that his client would be technically guilty of acts done in 1907 and 1908. There was nothing in the evidence to connect his client with the discoveries in 1910. The society was given up by his client in 1908. With regard to the confessions, he said that his statement as a witness was recorded to pin him down to a statement which might be used against him in his trial. In the second statement the accused had charged the Karbhari of Aundh with serious acts and he thought there was something behind the curtain. His idea was that the witness Bhau Saheb had something to do with the bomb.

QUESTION OF A POST-CARD.

With regard to the documentary evidence, the Pleader observed, that the only evidence against him there was a post-card written by C. Kolatkar to the first accused in the case. That card was much relied on by the Sessions Judge who inferred that this card connected the two accused. His submission was that there was nothing in that card. The card stated that his client was to go to see A. B. Kolatkar, a man convicted of a similar offence in the Central Provinces and that, therefore, the first accused should also accompany him.

Mr. Tuljapurkar remarked that there was nothing extraordinary in this because the parties were related to each other, then there were three books found in his client's house. Two referred to Tilak and the third was a magazine. These books had been sold for a number of years in the market and were not proscribed then, but were proscribed after they were attached.

The books besides did not belong to his client but they belonged to his uncle, who was joint with him, As to the law, Mr. Tuljapurkar contended that Section 121A excluded Section 123, and a man could not be charged under both the Sections. He, therefore, submitted that the appeal should be allowed and the conviction and sentence quashed. In case he was guilty, he said, that the sentence already undergone, namely, seven months, was quite sufficient to meet the justice of the case.

Mr. Kulkarni, on behalf of the second appellant, supported Mr. Tuljapurkar generally and brought some particular instances relating to his client to the notice of their Lordships. He also submitted that the accused's confession was not a voluntary one and obtained by deceit and fraud. Besides it was recorded in the presence of the Sub-Inspector of Police, who had in course of his evidence, admitted that that was so.

The Advocate-General remarked that the Marathi record showed that the sub-inspector was not present there.

The original records were seen by their Lordships and the English and Marathi differed on that point.

The learned Advocate-General drew their Lordships' attention to the cross-examination of the sub-inspector and said it was clear that there was a mistake in the English record.

With regard to the conspiracy, he said his client was at Calcutta since 1908, and could not be a member of the society since. There was nothing found in the house of or with his client. The only evidence against his client was a copy of a book which was not alleged to be a proscribed one. The subject dealt, of course, was a serious one, but the keeping of it was not criminal. That was the only evidence that connected his client with the other two accused.

As to sentence, the Pleader said that age of the accused should be considered also. He was only sixteen when the acts were alleged to have been committed.

REPLY FOR THE CROWN.

The learned Advocate-General, in the course of his reply, said the prosecution case was that in May 1907, the second appellant took an oath of a solemn nature in Nasik, to secure the independence of his country by unlawful means and to keep the matter secret. In June 1907, the first appellant took a similar oath at Kalyan. Both then found their way to Satara, and in 1907 and 1908, they administered these oaths to many others. The text book of the society they formed was Vinayaka Savarkar's "Life of Mazinni." In 1908, the second appellant appeared to have got a pamphlet referring to the secret organizations in Russia. This he copied with his own hands, and in March 1909, he handed to the first appellant who, after reading it, handed it over to the first accused in the case. In July 1910, a discovery was made of various things in the possession of the first accused. They consisted of a half-finished bomb, certain quantity of explosives, Ganesh Savarkar's "Abhinav Bharat" including verse 10, for which he was convicted by this Court, the copy of the pamphlet spoken above and other revolutionary literature and last, though certainly not the least, certain notes on explosives, important portions of which were written in onion juice. One of them dealt with how trains could be blown up.

This case, the Advocate-General said, was supported firstly by what was actually found with the first accused, with regard to which there was no dispute, secondly, by the confessions of the second and third accused and lastly, by a mass of evidence corroborating those confessions, consisting among other things, the evidence of the very students who became members of the society in Satara and the miscellaneous evidence supporting those statements. There was also evidence which established connection between the accused persons right up to May 1910.

The learned Advocate-General first dealt with the confession of the second appellant. It had been argued that this confession was involuntary and, therefore, inadmissible. It was not said that it was untrue. The suggestion made could not be seriously entertained and the confession was admissible. It contained admissions to the effect that this accused in May 1907, went to Nasik, and there took an oath at the instance of Ganesh Savarkar. He then went to Poona, and there met a man named Barve; from there he came to Satara and met the other two accused and the society was formed. The confession was besides corroborated by independent evidence.

Counsel took it to be admitted by the Pleaders that in 1907 and 1908, at Satara, the three accused had taken a leading part in administering to students oaths of a very solemn nature to gain independence and binding them over to secrecy. From the fact that they were bound over to secrecy it would follow that independence was to be gained by unlawful means. In this respect they would not have to speculate, but they had before them a pamphlet headed "What Congress Should Do?" It began with the words, "Might is right," and it advocated physical force. The learned Advocate-General contented himself by only reading from the end of the pamphlet a song of liberty, and observed that after this how could it be said that the object of this society was to induce the members to employ means to secure independence by trade.

Counsel next came to the confession of the first appellant, and remarked that the first statement was not recorded as of a witness in this case, but it was recorded under Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code in an enquiry.

Sir Chandavarkar.—Can it be used against him?

The Advocate General.—Yes.

Continuing, counsel said that the pleader had also not contended that they were inadmissible. The confession was to the effect that the accused took an oath from Barve in a railway train, came back to Satara and there met the other two; that in 1909, he got the copy of the Russian organisation from the second appellant, that he read it and then handed it to the first accused. That confession was amply corroborated by the students' testimony, by the second appellant's confession and by the finding of the document with the first accused.

Referring to the second statement, counsel said that it related to entirely a different matter and did not retract the first statement. That appeared from Mr. Bhide's evidence.

In the third confession, the accused amplified the oath and went back on to the rest. The confessions were thus obviously true upon the corroborative circumstances referred to. Besides, the statement of this accused before the committing magistrate was very significant. Asked what he had to say, he replied that if he were promised a pardon, he would speak the whole truth.

The position occupied by the Pleaders for the accused was that that their clients had ceased to be members of the society since 1908 and that, though they were guilty of conspiring, they should be let off lightly. The Pleaders had said that the accused had ceased to have any connection with the first accused. That was incorrect. From the evidence it appeared that they continued to be friends and there were letters to prove that. Then there was the postcard from Kolatkar. All that showed that these were in communication right up to May 1910. Then they found the second appellant writing to the relatives of the first accused in Poona soon after the arrest of that accused. Under the circumstances, it was clear that the accused were members of the conspiracy right up to the date. They were, therefore, no doubt guilty of offences under Selection 121 A and 124 A.

With regard to sentences, he said that having regard to the extremely dangerous nature of the articles found with the first accused and that the copy of Russian organisation had been actually made use of by him, in that he wrote out certain things in onion juice, the sentences were, by no means, severe.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Pleaders for the accused having replied, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandavarkar delivered the judgment of the Court. His Lordship said that they must, in both the cases, confirm the convictions and sentences under all the Sections except under Section 122. As to that the learned Advocate-General had conceded that there was no evidence to show that men were collected for the purposes of the conspiracy to wage war and that the conviction under that Section could not stand.

It was unnecessary to go into detail in giving the reasons for the conclusion their Lordships had arrived at. The learned Sessions Judge had, after a very careful and patient inquiry, recorded his findings, giving in detail his reasons for them and as their Lordships agreed both in the reasoning and the conclusions, he had arrived at, they did not purpose to discuss the points raised by the Pleaders for the accused.

It was contended on behalf of the first appellant that his first statement taken by the magistrate should not be used as a confession, that statement must be received in evidence as a matter of law, but as a matter of prudence, it had been excluded. It was unnecessary to go further because they had a confession of this accused recorded by the magistrate and there was no reason why it should be discarded. Then there was the confession of the third accused which their Lordships thought that the learned Sessions Judge was right in treating as being voluntarily made and as being true.

These confessions were corroborated by oral evidence, but it was suggested that all that evidence amounted to this, that the accused were members of a conspiracy only up to 1907. The simple answer to this is, assuming that there was no evidence in the case to prove that the membership of these appellants continued up to 1910, that the mere fact that they withdrew from the society would not divest them of their responsibilities under the criminal law and that they would be regarded as members of the conspiracy responsible for the criminal acts of the society. There was nothing to show that they did all they could to nip the society in the bud or that they informed the authorities. But there was evidence to show that the appellants were active members of the society up to 1910.

Their Lordships thought that upon the whole, the convictions and sentences under all Sections except under Section 122, must be confirmed. The order as to the forfeiture of property was cancelled.

ARMS ACT CASE.

Nasik Conspirators' Appeal.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward heard the appeals of Waman Shridhar Barve and his brother Balwant Ramchandra Barve, the latter (now undergoing eighteen months' sentence passed by the Tribunal of the Bombay High Court in the Nasik Conspiracy Case) who were convicted under the Arms Act by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Mr. P. B. Shingue, appeared for the accused and the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused who represented one branch of the ancient family of the Barves of Kothare, were charged with being in illegal possession of 117 leaden bullets exceeding three hundred-weights and with concealing them, so that the possession continued up to December last. The evidence as to the concealment, said the Sessions Judge, was complete. They were concealed in the wada-compound adjoining the premises, and the Sessions Judge found that they were buried there under the orders of the accused, who were in possession of these bullets. His Honour, therefore, convicted the two accused and remarked that in determining the guilt of the second accused, he had not considered the confession recorded in the Nasik Conspiracy Case.

As the offence was very serious and deserved severe punishment in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, they were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, Balwant's sentence to begin after the expiration of the sentence he is now undergoing.

The defence was that the bullets must have been put where they were found in ancient times.

Mr. Jayakar had not concluded his arguments, when the Court rose for the day and the matter was adjourned till Wednesday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE GHANDHY CASE.

A Point of Law.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. Thakoredas Atmaram Ghandhy, Solicitor, was charged with theft and acquitted, came on for further inquiry. The facts of the case have already been reported. Last month Mr. Ghandhy was present as an attorney of the then landlord when goods in the shop of a dealer in harmoniums, named Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, were being removed. On a complaint made by Desai, Mr. Ghandi was arrested by the police and kept in custody during the night, though bail was offered on his behalf. On the conclusion of the hearing last time, it was argued by the defence that Mr. Ghandhy would not have been arrested by the police, if the complainant had informed Inspector Power of the correspondence that had passed between his (the complainant's) Pleader and Mr. Ghandhy as representing the landlord regarding the resumption of the shop premises by the landlord. The defence asked that as the complaint was vexatious and groundless, the complainant should be proceeded against under Section 553 of the Code and compensation awarded to Mr. Ghandhy. Mr. Ghandhy was acquitted and the case was adjourned with a view to make inquiries whether Inspector Power was informed of the correspondence at the time of the arrest.

On the case being called on, Mr. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, who with Mr. Baria, Pleader, appeared for Mr. Desai, argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to hold further inquiry into the case after it had passed an order discharging Mr. Ghandhy, the order being an absolute one. The Court could only proceed under Section 553 at the time of passing its substantive order in the case. It could not proceed on the application made by Counsel for the accused after the discharge had been passed, as appeared to have taken place in this case, and it could proceed only on its own motion. And in dealing with Section 553, the procedure laid down in Section 250 should be followed, namely, that the Magistrate on finding a charge frivolous or vexatious should direct the complainant to pay compensation to the accused in his order of discharge or acquittal. The object of both the Sections was the same, but under Section 553, of which the application was restricted to Presidency towns, compensation could be awarded for a groundless complaint or information to the police, while under Section 250, which applied both to the Presidency towns and the mofussil, it could be given for a frivolous and vexatious charge. Mr.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The rainfall has become very light on the West Coast, but has increased in Central India and East Rajputana. Falls have been nearly general in Lower Burma and North-East India, excluding West Bengal. Thunderstorm has again occurred along the West Himalayas. Rangoon reports two inches; Akyab, one and a half; Tejpur, three; Cherrapunji, six; Jalpaiguri, two; Bahraich and Dehra Dun, one; Kotah and Neemuch, one and a half; Puchmarhi, four; Chanda, two; and Cocanada, three. The temperature is now not much above normal anywhere.

Forecast.—No chance of importance.

Earthquake report:—A shock of moderate intensity was recorded at Simla, to-day, at nine hours forty-six minutes from a distance of about eighteen hundred miles.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Ct
Previously registered	22·44	23·34	23·82	22·48
Wednesday, 12th July	0·00	0·04	0·07	0·33
Total	22·44	23·38	23·89	22·81
Same date last year	31·15	27·22	25·77	26·08

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL,
July 12.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	21·52	41·76	29·29

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 8th July to date.
Bombay (11th)	95·8	83·0	...	...
Jask	107·3	86·3	...	...
Muskat	105·3	89·1	...	...
Multan	106·3	88·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	101·9	75·4	...	2·81
Lahore	103·4	79·5	...	2·10
Sirsa	103·3	87·0	...	2·20
Ambala	100·5	74·9	0·23	4·66
Delhi	100·0	78·7	...	3·89
Agra	97·5	80·5	...	1·02
Mainpuri	99·3	82·1	...	2·48
Jhansi	94·5	77·5	0·22	2·74
Cawnpore	92·2	79·9	0·03	1·11
Allahabad	93·1	78·5	0·21	2·93
Jacobabad	109·6	85·3	...	0·05
Karachi	90·0	82·0	...	...
Ajmer	98·4	84·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	99·2	78·1	0·61	6·70
Kotah	96·0	74·1	1·62	4·24
Bhuj	93·0	80·0	...	1·16
Dwarka	87·3	81·2	...	0·74
Veraval	83·1	80·3	0·02	3·87
Rajkot	91·6	76·5	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	94·6	79·5	...	3·56
Surat	85·6	77·6	0·07	7·12
Ahmedabad	95·6	78·7	..	6·73
Deesa	97·3	80·9	...	7·95
Neemuch	87·4	71·2	1·61	8·97
Indore	89·1	71·1	0·04	6·17
Jubbulpore	82·8	75·3	0·25	8·54
Saugor	82·9	72·6	0·41	13·83
Hoshangabad	79·6	72·4	0·34	7·89
Khandwa	86·2	76·1	0·07	4·98
Akola	89·7	75·6	...	9·20
Amraoti	86·8	72·8	0·19	8·77
Nagpur	85·6	73·3	0·49	18·13
Chanda	91·0	73·0	2·05	16·78
Saipur	87·7	73·1	0·77	18·45
Bombay	85·2	77·4	0·43	22·81
Ratnagiri	85·8	75·9	0·20	39·23
Mormugao	84·5	74·7	0·50	37·65
Karwar	82·3	73·5	0·43	32·71
Malegaon	89·4	73·6	...	13·69
Ahmednagar	79·9	70·0	...	12·17
Poona	83·0	71·3	...	6·57
Sholapur	89·3	71·9	...	7·65
Bijapur	85·2	70·2	...	6·82
Belgaum	76·8	67·0	0·37	14·80
Aurangabad	79·7	70·2	0.25	11·09
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	72·7	...	10·74
Hyderabad	84·3	72·7	...	5·68
Mangalore	81·8	68·8	0·45	54·38
Calicut	82·3	74·6	0·35	44·83
Cochin	83·2	74·7	0·27	40·85
Colombo	86·0	74·5	0·22	7·62
Masulipatam	79·3	74·2	0·45	5·54
Bellary	88·0	75·3	...	0·80
Cuddapah	91·7	75·6	...	4·75
Madras	91·0	79·0	...	1·20
Bangalore	77·8	64·8	...	5·89
Coimbatore	84·9	72·3	...	6·38
Trichinopoly	91·6	78·8	...	1·21
Negapatam	92·5	77·5	...	2·46

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·23" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess except at Multan; night temperature is above normal at Multan, Sirsa and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern districts; Allahabad has had 0·21" and Jhansi 0·22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0·61" of rain and Kotah 1·62". Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier thad usual at Ajmer and Bikaner, where night temperature is in slight excess. Day temperature is above normal at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 1·61" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature is in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·25", Saugor 0·41", Hoshangabad 0.34", Amraoti 0·19", Nagpur, 0·49", Raipur, 0·77" and Chanda 2·05". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—General but comparatively light rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·33", Ratnagiri 0·20", Mormugao 0·50" and Karwar 0·43". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·37" of rain and Aurangabad 0·25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the Peninsula; precipitation though still general has been comparatively light on the West Coast, while in the Deccan and Hyderabad only isolated showers have occurred. In the Central parts of the country however there has been an increase in the area of rainfall. Precipitation has also extended into east Rajputana. Nearly general rain has again fallen in the southern districts of the United Provinces. Isolated showers have occurred in the east Punjab and on the north Madras Coast. The monsoon appears to be weakening in the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the South United Provinces and local rain in east Rajputana and the east Punjab. A few showers may occur in the Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Its Cause and Cure.

In consequence of the stress of modern life Nervous Debility is one of the most prevalent disorders of mankind.

The everlasting wear and tear of the nervous system incidental to the demands of daily life, are not repaired as readily as when men lived more peacefully and had more time for the recuperative powers to exercise their influence on the body. The result is, we are all prone to make overdrafts on the bank of health.

To conquer this evil we need something which will restore the excess of phosphorus used up in the vital processes and supply a food which is easily digested and readily assimilated, for the tired body has not the nervous force necessary to digest the heavy foods most of us have to eat.

The preparation which supplies these essential qualities in an ideal form is Sanatogen. It is universally recognised by the medical profession as the world's greatest restorative and reconstituent. The phosphorus it contains rouses the feeble flame of vitality to a blaze, while the large quantity of nutritive casein of which it is, likewise, composed, is quickly and easily assimilated by the feeble digestive apparatus. The result is soon felt in renewed strength and vigour, both of body and mind.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., etc., Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Dublin, says: "After analysing Sanatogen I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount, relatively speaking, of organic phosphorus, that is, phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve tonic."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars.

DISGUISED AS A MAN.

Woman Escapes Detection for Two Years.

A REMARKABLE story of a young married woman who masqueraded for two years as a man has come to light in Chertsey, where for the past few months she has been lodging.

Under the name of "Teddy Magee," she obtained employment as a man at a local foundry. Here she usually did light work such as helping the iron-moulders or plate moulding, but she was advised to obtain an easier occupation and lost her situation. Among her other occupations have been fish hawking and selling boot laces.

Of youthful appearance, the woman kept her hair cut short, wore masculine attire, and was a heavy cigarette smoker. Her identity was only established when she met a Chertsey platelayer, who recognised her as the wife of a man named Mark Smithers, whom he "gave away" at their wedding. When challenged she stoutly denied her sex, and she maintained the same attitude when the platelayer sought the advice of the police.

At the police station subsequently she admitted to Superintendent Mears that she was a woman, and the wife of Mark Smithers. She explained the reason for her masquerade, and was liberated by the police on promising that in future she would wear women's clothes. It is stated that, while in male attire, the woman has met and conversed with her husband without being recognised.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LACE FANS.

The wonderful lace fan which formed part of her Majesty's Coronation toilette, and which contains in addition to the Queen's cypher and crown the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and the symbols of the Overseas Dominions, in addition to the rose, shamrock, and thistle will very likely have its influence in popularising the real lace fan to an immense extent not only in England—to which it is a handsome tribute of national workmanship—but in Paris as well. No better method of showing off a scrap of old lace exists than this of introducing it on a fan when every thorn and picot is thrown into relief whenever the fan is open to its fullest extent. Nowadays some of the new fans have the most exquisite little vignettes of hand-painting let into them, and are often encrusted with lace motifs as well, while the carved sticks are as delicately carried out as though they also were emblems of the lacemaker's art.

A COOL COIFFURE.

With cool, light hats the Parisienne likes to adopt a cool coiffure, and a quaint, and at the same time a new style, borrowed apparently from the Parisian "dandy," has appeared on the scene. For this the hair is parted straight down the middle from the back of the neck to the brow, all the hair on the left and right of this unbroken parting being brought together over the left and right ear respectivelly, where it is made into a huge bunch, fluffy or plaited according to the nature of the hair itself. The fluffy twist is, of course, softer, but for sleek, glossy hair very good results may obtained by neat smooth plaits fastened in a large round "coque." In front the hair must be lifted or dragged down on the forehead to suit the features or taste of the wearer. Another simple coiffure which any one can adopt nowadays without playing false to La Mode, and which looks very well with the outline of the long skirt and short corsage, both of which literally demand a simple dressing consist of a roll of hair worn low down in the neck at the back and a soft puff of hair on either side with or without a parting. There is nothing hard about this dressing, while it suits the old or young, the short or tall equally well, provided the hair is sufficiently thick on the head to permit of it.

THE QUESTION OF ORNAMENT.

For evening wear the question of ornament is simple enough. If jewels be obtainable, the Parisienne has a fancy for a long jewelled and flexible snake passing from one ear to the other over the top of the head, while two ornaments—plaques or motifs of any kind joined by a fine chain—answer the same purpose. For young girls a double ribbon slightly separated with a knot at each end, is pinked across the top of the head, the knot joining the bunch of hair at the ear. With this coiffure it is a mistake to add a barrette on the nape of the neck, as the whole character of the style depends on the unbroken parting from end to end.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th July.

186. Ambulance Class.—A St. Johns Ambulance Class for members of the B. V. A. will shortly be commenced.

Members wishing to attend the course are requested to send their names into the Adjutant B. V. A. Headquarters, when further particulars will be issued

187. Strength—The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under.

No 1882 Gunner R. C. Miles No. 2 Company No. 1 Sub-Division.

188. Duties—Captain E. P. Cudlip, B.A, having returned from leave takes over duty as Adjutant to the Corps from to-day's date.

W. H. LEACH, Lieut. B. V. A.,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 12th July.

550. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class Firing Parts I and II on Mondays, and Tuesdays and Part III on Thursdays until further orders by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

Members wishing to go out should notify Headquarters the previous day. Arms will be issued on the Range.

551. Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club, for matches 10 to 12 on Sunday 23rd, and Wednesday 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

552. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Thursday, the 20th and Saturday, the 29th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m.

553. Musketry—Annual Course—It is notified for information that "Coaching," will be allowed during the Standard Test Authority I. A. O. No 358, dated 3rd July 1911.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BY THE WAY.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The new issue of postage stamps and Post offices stationery was on sale at all Post offices on Coronation day. But the Post office is nothing if not thrifty, and it was well for those people who took the opportunity to buy George V. stamps. For it was officially notified that the stock of new ones was limited, and old ones were to be cleared before many of the newer ones were issued. For at least two months the Edward VII. stamps may be expected to be on sale.

RUSSIAN COACHMEN.

I was chaplain (writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian") for several years in St. Petersburg thirty years ago without ever hearing of the olfactory nerves of Catherine the Great. The all-sufficient reason why coachmen with broad figures obtained higher wages was understood to be that they made more efficient screens from the wind as they sat in front of their employers in the sleigh. A very deep, powerful voice was also associated with width of beam as a qualification for entering the service of the great. When the constant cry "Na Prava! Na Liava!" (keep to the right, or the left) was heard "de profundis," way was at once made obsequiously as for Royalty, and all eyes were turned towards the sleigh whose advent was driver of a "troika" to wear peacock's thus heralded. A similar fashion was for the feathers in sign of superior rank.

CHOPIN'S HEART.

Anybody reading M. Paderewski's panegyric of Chopin, must be struck with the strangeness of the fact that the body of so famous a son of Poland should lie in French soil. Few know that the Poles have merely shared the relics of the great dead with the French. It is true that the tomb of Chopin is at Pere la Chaise. The heart of the great musician was taken from his body before burial and sent to Warsaw, where it is enshrined in the Church of the Holy Cross, a beautiful building of the seventeenth century in the Krokowski Boulevard, the chief street, of the Polish capital. It is appropriate that the heart of Chopin should rest in a place where the language of his fatherland is heard in the vigorous and plaintive vernacular hymns, which Poles are fond of singing in the churches when they are waiting to hear Mass or Vespers.

CHOPIN AND DANCE MUSIC.

Probably Chopin would have been a good deal surprised could he have known that his exquisite waltzes were actually used for dancing. One of the most beautiful ballets to be presented by the Russian dancers who will soon be seen at Covent Garden is the Chopinade, the music of which is almost exclusively taken from the works of Chopin. The beautiful waltz in C sharp minor will be danced by Mlle. Kasarvina and M. Nijinsky, himself a Pole. "I like dancing to the music of Chopin better than to that of any other composer," said this dancer recently; "and I cannot help thinking that it is only a Pole who can really elucidate Chopin's meaning either by playing or dancing."

PART WAGES IN KIND.

Is the payment of part wages in kind illegal? This question is now absorbing the attention of the Lincolnshire Farmers' Union, and if such payment is found to be illegal it will, as one of the members said, make a great upheaval in the relations of farmers and 'men throughout Lincolnshire. It has been the custom there for the majority of labourers to be paid partly in kind. Waggoners "live in the house" or with the foreman. "Confined" men receive a 30-stone pig at Christmas, a hundred of "kids" (that is, 120 faggots,) and a certain quantity of potatoes. A foreman very often has the use of a cow. The proportion is not always the same, but probably the majority of "confined men" receive roughly one-third of their wages in kind. It is only the few who live in houses off the farms, in the villages, that receive their week's wages in money. If the Lincolnshire Farmers' Union recommends that this payment in kind had better cease, one effect will be to make labour more expensive. "Confined" labourers, for instance, have received the 30-stone pig, not at cost price, but at market price. Farmers have probably made 20 per cent. profit out of supplying their men with bacon. Whether they will freely consent to pay the full amount in money—that is pay a man 18s. a week instead of 12s.—is doubtful. If they hesitate, the candidates for the more disagreeable kinds of farm work will tend to become fewer. This will either bring back wages to their present level or remove some of the disagreeable conditions, notably the long hours. Probably in the end it may do both for as soon as these old agricultural customs are struck at greater liberty for the labourer in many respects is bound to come, he will be disposed to make harder bargains, and naturally those conditions of his life that are worse than those of workers of a similar grade in other occupations will tend to disappear. Payment in kind has caused trouble before now in the smaller circles than that comprised by the Lincolnshire Farmers' Union. Not very many years ago a Presbyterian minister, in the South of Scotland, continued to receive part of his stipend in kind, payment in this instance being made by certain farmers in farm produce. One day the minister's wife was entertaining the Session, and sent to one of her husband's flock for a "rooster." The unexpected response was, "We ha'e nae hens the day, but we can gie ye a cairtload o' manure!"

MR. HAVELOCK WILSON.

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, who has been a prominent figure in the shipping strike, has one great natural gift as a labour leader—a tremendous voice. Even a thunderstorm would find him a dangerous competitor. One has witnessed pathetic spectacles at open-air meetings of his opponents on his arrival; Mr. Wilson's voice has liberally overwhelmed them with a volume of sound. To shout him down would require an army, working in relays. Mr. Wilson has had fifteen years' experience of the sea, having gone on board a collier at the age of 13, and has led strikes at Cardiff and at Hull. At the former town he suffered imprisonment on a charge of intimidation. Middlesbrough elected him to the House of Commons in 1892, 1895 and 1906, and on the first and last occasions, over two opponents. In 1892, an official Liberal, as well as a Unionist, went down before him, in the person of Mr. (now Lord) Robson, while in 1906, a Conservative and a member of the Independent Labour party succumbed—Mr. George Lansbury, now member for Bow and Bromley.

HOTEL LABELS.

A tourist who has just enjoyed a holiday scamper through France, Germany, and Belgium, laments the decay of a practice that has given many travellers a little innocent pleasure and satisfaction. Everyone knows the joke about the indignation of the American tourist when a too attentive servant carefully cleaned all the hotel labels off his trunk. Apparently this harmless form of ostentation is no longer possible. This tourist reached home with only one addition to the hotel labels on his bag, and this in spite of the fact that he had rested at a dozen places. At one hotel he asked for a label, and was told that the practice had been discontinued. The explanation offered was that the luggage label is an out-of-date form of advertisement and no longer sufficiently effectual to justify its continuation. The cost of hotel advertising, it seems, has increased by leaps and bounds in the last ten years, and the demand for free picture postcards at hotels alone has far exceeded what use to be the outlay on luggage labels. Retrenchment on old methods has had to be exercised, and the luggage label has had to be sacrificed as one of the enforced economies.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TITLE.

The Earl of Rosebery is not to be known as the Earl of Midlothian, but he will sit in the House of Lords as the Earl of Rosebery, not as Baron Rosebery Hitherto he has figured as Baron Rosebery in the division lists of that House. This is because the earldom which everybody attaches to his name is a Scottish title, and Lord Rosebery sits and votes by virtue of his Imperial title, which is lower in degree. There are 131 Scottish and Irish peers with Imperial titles. Lord Rosebery has been fortunate in that his earldom and his barony are attached to the same name. Some Scottish and Irish peers appear in the division lists of the House of Lords under strange disguises. Thus the Earl of Aberdeen is Viscount Gordon, and two great Scottish dukes, the Dukes of Atholl and Buccleuch, are in the House of Lords as Earl Strange and the Earl of Doncaster. The Earl of Crawford, the father of Lord Balcarres, the new Chief Opposition Whip, sits as Baron Wigan—a fact of which people in Wigan may not all be aware—and the Marquis of Clanricarde, who paid a fleeting and much-noticed visit to the House, when the case of the evicted tenants was being discussed, went there as Baron Somerhill.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NAVAL PROGRESS BY JAPAN.

We have, from time to time, heard a great deal about the wonderful developments of naval shipbuilding in the Imperial yards of Japan, and no doubt, when all things are considered there have been marvellous improvements since the middle of the last century, when her craftsmen were engaged in building the picturesque war-junks of their country, where they now construct battleship on the latest Western models. But, after all, in the language of the man in the street, our little ally of the Far East has a long way to go before she will be able to make European pace in the production of capital ships of modern design. Her latest attempt in this direction is the building of the battleship "Aki," which is fitted with turbine engines and has, since her completion last year, been carrying out an exhaustive series of trials and experiments. This ship was laid down as long ago as March, 1905, and was over five years before she hoisted the pennant for the first time, whereas our battleship-cruiser "Lion," armed with 13·5in. guns, will, in all probability, unless there is some unforeseen delay, complete her trials and join the first line of fighting ships in the Home Fleet in November next—two years after her keel-plate was laid. Moreover, the "Aki," although Japan's first attempt at a battleship of "Dreadnought" dimensions (18,000 tons displacement), carries no more than four 12in. guns of 45 calibres, these weapons being supported by twelve 10in. guns mounted in turrets on the broadside, one-half of the twelve only being available for firing on each broadside. It is true that there are also twelve 6in. guns, but these are carried too near the waterline to be always available in a general action at sea, although they are good guns for repelling torpedo attack.

KEEPING UP CONTRACT SPEED.

There is one very gratifying feature in all the steam trials that have recently been carried out by our newer battleships and cruisers, and that is the fact that, almost without exception, they have proved most successful. There was a time, when the trial speed of British man-of-war was seldom, if ever, realised after she passed out of the hands of the contractors. With picked stickers and the best Welsh coal, the contract speed was frequently only just realised, and for all practical purposes the ship, after the acceptance trials were completed, could be looked upon as quite one knot and sometimes two knots slower than she was shown to be in official documents. A few years back, however, a rule was established of trying the engines after each commission by a paying-off trial, for the information of the authorties at Whitehall and in the dockyards. In one of two instances it was found that at this trial the officers and men of the stokehold and engine-room, having three years' experience with the boilers and machinery behind them, could push their ships through the water as fast, or faster, than they had travelled at the acceptance trials, since the engines were well bedded and the peculiarities of the ship were well known. One or two successes of this sort established emulation, until it became quite the ordinary thing for the paying-off trials to show as much speed as had ever been realised. From that we have gradually improved until our new ships, even during their first commission and after, machinery is properly bedded and everything running smooth, are able to easily excel the contract speed and generally equal the speed trials made by the contractors before the ship was handed over to the naval authorities.

A NAVAL BENEVOLENT FUND.

We trust that the effort that is being made by the men on the lower deck to found a Royal Naval Benevolent Fund will be successful, for at least a score of sound reasons. Previous attempts in similar directions have failed principally because there were already a number of benevolent societies, which had been set up by men of the Fleet for different classes of ratings, such as the chief petty officers, the writers', ships', stewards', armourers', engine-room artificers', stokers', gymnastic instructors', and other ranks and ratings. In fact, there is a great deal more thrift among the lower ranks and ratings of the British Fleet than most civilians are aware of. But none of these need be injured if proper care be taken in the formation of the suggested fund which will find its main support in contributions from the canteen funds, if present intentions be carried out. The idea is to deal with all cases of distress among the men themselves, or among their relatives, on the men's decease, if that occur while the breadwinners are in the Service. It is proposed that a percentage of all canteen rentals, which form what is now called "sips" or canteen funds, shall be appropriated for the purpose of founding this new benevolent fund, and that the money shall be administered by elected representatives of the men, formed into committees, at three principal naval centres, viz., Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham. While no doubt there are objections to the suggestions as they exist at present, yet there are no difficulties which should prove insurmountable with a policy of give and take among those who are so fortunate, and businesslike, as to already possess a fund of their own. A possible solution would be the pooling of all present funds if an equitable plan could be found.

JUMPING AT OLYMPIA.

It is in the highest degree satisfactory to be able to record the marked improvement shown by British officers in the jumping competitions at the Horse Show as compared with the last two years. Previously the chief difficulty has lain in the want of recognition on the part of hard-riding young officers of the peculiar training both of horse and rider that is demanded by this special form of competition, and in the natural unwillingness to give to it time which most people will agree with them might better be devoted to hunting and polo. This, however, is luckily no longer the case, and at Olympia it has been perfectly evident that preliminary schooling had been carried out on right lines. It is, of course, not pretended that in a few cases it might not well have been further continued before coming into the ring, but still the same might easily have been said of some of the representatives of other countries. With the exception of Mr. Geoffrey Brooke, we do not seem to have anyone quite of the calibre of the Belgians or of the best Russians, but putting aside the few whom we must regard as being in a small class by themselves, our officers can be regarded now as quite the equal of the average foreigner, and their countrymen should be duly grateful to them for the time and trouble they have taken in becoming so.

A NEW SYSTEM OF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

Assuming that the motor lorries which are to be used for distribution from railhead are able to keep up their reputation, this year's manœuvres at Home will probably see the introduction of an entirely new system of supply and transport. It may be taken for granted that the old system under which we fed and housed our troops in the field is as dead as a door-nail, and its demise cannot be described as premature. Not the least of the benefits which will accrue will be the reduction in horseflesh and personnel which will become possible with mechanical and motor transport, but another very important feature will be the saving of labour which, in the old days, was consequent on the everlasting transfer of the supply that went on from the time it left railhead until it reached the fighting troops. First of all we gathered together supplies at the base, then we transferred them to the supply park, from there to the supply columns, thence to the second line transport, and, if necessary—as was often the case—to the first line transport for final distribution to the soldier. By the time bread and meat has gone through this handling it is hardly fit for human food, and this, despite the great care which the Army Service Corps has evinced during the past ten years in handling supplies. This much abused branch of the Service seems to be coming by its own at last, and we predict great things from this new feature of their duties. The troops will benefit considerably by obtaining fresh supplies instead of tinned provisions, for it is proposed to collect and kill the beef at points far behind the Army, and then push it on to the troops by fast motor vehicles in the same way other supplies will be gathered into a distributing point and then pushed forward. The reduction of transport in the immediate vicinity of the fighting troops will relieve commanders of large armies very considerably, and will influence the conduct of modern warfare to an extent that has hardly yet had time to impress itself upon the mind of the military leaders of Europe.

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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